REGISTERED No] I—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,351.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 3 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S.S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,030 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander H. Money, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th November 1875 at 4 P. M.

	Nov. 1875.		Nov. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	13	Leaves Negapatam	22
,, Darwar	15	,, Pondichery	26
,, Mangalore	16	,, Madras	28
,, Cannanore	17	,, Masulipatam	29
,, Tellicherry	17	,, Cocoanada	30
,, Calicut	18	,, Vizagapatam	Dec. 1
,, Beypore	18	,, Bimlipatam	,, 2
,, Cochin	19	,, Gopalpore	,, 3
,, Alleppey	19	,, False Point	,, 3
,, Tuticorin	21	Arrives CALCUTTA	,, 5
,, Columbo	22		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMRAH.

The S. S. AGRA, 1,936 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander H. A. Stuart, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th November 1875, at 4 P.M.

	Nov. 1875.		Dec. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	12	Leaves BUSREH	1
,, Curachee	16	,, Mahomerah	1
,, Gunder	18	,, Fao	2
,, Jask	20	,, Bushire	3
,, Gunder Abbas	21	,, Linga	8
,, Linga	23	,, Bunder Abbas	10
,, Bassiee	25	,, Muscat	12
,, Fao	27	,, Kurrachee	17
,, Mahomerah	27	Arrive BOMBAY	20
Arrive Busreh	28		

Outward Voyage. Homeward Voyage.

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 2nd and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

G. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummam Street,
Bombay, 20th August 1875.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P. M.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the S S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avery, as above on TUESDAY, the 9th November 1875, at 5 P. M., returning to Bombay on SUNDAY at 6 P.M. She will call at—

Hurnee,	Dewghur,
Boria,	Malwan,
Rutnagherry,	Vingorla,
Jeytapore,	Vingotia (Pumjim) and
Vizadroog,	Carwar.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1875

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as undernamed, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	From Glasgow.	Liverpool.	Bombay.
	Tons H.P.	Saturday.	Saturday.	Wednesday.
EUROPA	2277 424	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
UTOPIA	2731 673	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	1st Dec.
INDIA	2490 500	23rd Oct.	30th Oct.	15th Dec.
MEDONIA	2273 486	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	5th Jan.

To be followed by regular sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

	Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.	Sues.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	,, 300	,, 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 1st on the 24th, of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.
Aden	£22	.....	£15	.....	£4
Suez	36	.....	22	.....	8
Port Said	38	.....	24	.....	10
Messina	48	.....	34	.....	14
Naples	50	.....	34	.....	14
Leghorn	50	.....	34	.....	14
Genoa	50	.....	34	.....	14-10
Marseilles	52	.....	35	.....	

Outward Voyage. Homeward Voyage. Without food

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 2nd and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

G. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummam Street,
Bombay, 20th August 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Nov.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson.	2599	400	14th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3277	600	22nd—Southampton.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2/26	450	29th—Suez, &c.
				Dec.
TIBIET	C. H. Eastley	7593	400	6th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

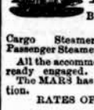
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th November 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 16th Nov. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S S CEYLON, (2,912 Tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain J. Orman, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

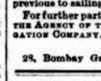
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 13th November 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 2nd November, 1875. Superintendent.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 10th of every month.



THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

	Tons.	H.P.
Cargo Steamer CALIPSO, 2,000, 220, on the 7th Nov. 1875.		
Passenger Steamer MARS,	3,356,	400, about 10th Dec. 1875.

All the accommodation for Passengers in the CALIPSO is already engaged.

The MARS has excellent First and Second Class accommodation.

RATES OF PASSAGE-MONEY FOR THE MARS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£28 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£32 0	£25 10	£13 2
To Suez	£30 0	£24 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0	£13 8	£6 12

The Rates of Passage-Money include a liberal table (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage for 1st Class and 200 lbs. for 2nd Class Passengers. For baggage in excess £4 per ton is charged.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to The Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 27th October 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 3, MEADOW STREET, opposite to the "Bombay Gazette."

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property at Oomercady Road, by order of the Mortgagee and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Gungajee Kakoo.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 18 h instant at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pasendari land ground hereditaments and premises situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay fronting on the west side of Oomercady Road in the Sub-district of Mahim and above admeasuring 288 4/7 square yards be the same little more or less assessed by he Collector of Assessment under No. 56 and under Fargundari No. 56 and bounded as follows: It is to say on or towar s the east by a passage, on or towards the west by the Oomercady Road on or towards the north by the house of Fuc ver and on or towards the south by the house of Junnoo of Haldankar and which premis s was formerly and is now occupied by Gungajee Kakoo.

Term—5 per cent. will be taken as deposit money at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 12th November 1875.

FOR SALE.

PHOSPHODYNE.

WE regret that owing to the DELAY attending the ARRIVAL of the S. S. DECCAN'S CARGO, we shall be UNABLE to EXECUTE ORDERS for the above VALUABLE MEDICINE until the 10th or 11th November. All orders received have been registered.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

SPECTACLES.
EYE GLASSES.
COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS.
Set in Frames of
Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, Gold,
Nickel-plated Steel, Gilt Sterling Silver,
Tortoise-shell.
Assorted for every Degree of Short or Long Sight, and Guaranteed of first quality.
EVERY ASSISTANCE AND INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

J. NEUBURG.

TH. BICHE-LATOUR'S
CLARETS.
A FRESH SHIPMENT OF THESE EXCELLENT CLARETS
JUST TO HAND.

MEDOC VIEUX,
A GOOD, SOUND, WHOLESOME WINE.

Per Doz. Quarts	Rs. 11 0 0
,, Pints	,, 6 8 0

PAUILLAC,
SUPERIOR, FULLER BODY AND BOUQUET.

Per Doz. Quarts	Rs. 13 0 0

MARGAUX,
DINNER CLARET, OF GOOD BODY AND FLAVOUR.

Per Doz. Quarts	Rs. 16 0 0
,, Pints	,, 9 0 0

ST. JULIEN,
A RICH, FULL-BODIED AFTER-DINNER WINE, OF EXQUISITE AROMA.

Per Doz. Quarts	Rs. 18 0 0
,, Pints	,, 10 0 0

A trial of the above CHOICE WINES are respectfully invited, and comparison made with similarly quoted Brands of other Houses.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and safest remedy for Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Accumulation of Phlegm. These Lozenges contain no opium, nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

Sold in Bottles of Various Sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and Druggists.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

FOR SALE, at the BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 20th August 1875. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 13th Nov., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-ship SUMATRA, 2,488 Tons, and 450 H. P., Captain J. Orman, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

STEAM TO ZANZIBAR VIA ADEN.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), will despatch the S.S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander R. L. Tuson, as above, on THURSDAY, the 18th November 1875, at 4 P.M.

Passengers for ALGIERS, LISBON and LONDON can proceed by the PUNJAUB changing at Aden to the Agra, one of the Company's London Line Steamers leaving Aden on 30th November.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th November 1875.

CONSIGNEES per S.S. ZEAL, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS from the Sundries.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Vessel.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents s.s. Zeal.

NOTICE.—PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION.—THE EXHIBITION of FIREWORKS will take place on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 16th instant, on the reclaimed ground, opposite the New Secretariat, lying between the Railway line and the foreshore, commencing at 6-30 P.M.

H. E. JACOMB,
For the Honorary Secretaries.

11th November, 1875.

FOR SALE,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE "UNION PRESS," DHOBIE TALAO,
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.
PRICE—RUPEES FOUR.

FANCY BAZAAR
IN AID OF
THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE BAZAAR will be held in the TOWN HALL on SATURDAY 13th, MONDAY 15th, and TUESDAY 16th, November, opening each day at 4 P. M.

NATIONAL SONG,
INDIA'S WELCOME TO THE PRINCE OF WALES,
Written and Composed by
Mrs. D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER.

Education Society's Press, Messrs. TREACHER & Co., S. ROSE & Co., and Principal Music and Book Sellers. Price Rs. 2.

NOW READY,
SECOND EDITION,
REVISED AND ENLARGED WITH HINTS ON THE TRAINING OF THE HORSES AND MEN.
MOUNTED INFANTRY, AN ESSAY.
BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADET 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.
May be had at this Office. Price Rs. 2.

"ROYAL TOURIST."
NOTICE.
AS H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
WILL NOT ARRIVE
In Bombay till about the 10th instant,
The Proprietors of the Royal Tourist
HAVE DECIDED UPON
PUBLISHING THE FIRST ISSUE
OF
THE ROYAL JOURNAL,
On the 15th November.
Only 250 more Subscribers
CAN NOW BE REGISTERED
FOR THE
Illustrated Edition,
But to meet the unexpected demand
MR. RODWAY INTENDS
Publishing a second Edition at Rs. 15
FOR THE 6 MONTHS,
CONTAINING LETTER-PRESS ONLY.
3, CHOWRINGHEE.
November 1st, 1875.

ENTOMOLOGY.
BUTTERFLY NETS, FORCEPS,
INSECT BOXES, CAMPHOR DRYING BOTTLES,
PINS, CORK SHEETING, CHLOROFORM,
DISSECTING INSTRUMENTS.
D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a HANDSOME TURNOUT—Dogcart (built by Windover) and Fast-trotting Australian Mare, Dogcart nearly new. Address X., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, an ENGLISH PHAETON and AUSTRALIAN HORSE, a stylish Turnout. Address "JAMSETJEE," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, just landed, a HANDSOME open BAROUCHE, with German shutting, lined blue Morocco. Apply to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

DUTCH BEER (VALKER BEER)—Cheap, sound, light, wholesome, Rs 5 per dozen quarts. Apply to Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Rampart Row.

CUMBALLA HILL—TO LET, FURNISHED, the HOUSE in the occupation of Mr. BROMLEY. Apply at Mr. BROMLEY'S Office, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME LANDAU by Laurie and Marner, with a pair of BAY AUSTRALIAN HORSES, about 17 hands high. Apply to Mr. BROMLEY, Cumballa Hill, or No. 8, Elphinstone Circle.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, a large Comfortable BUNGALOW at Byculla, Clare Road, No. 8, with Godown, Stable and a large compound. Apply to R. HORMUSJEE BOTTLEWALLA, No. 90, Borah Bazaar Street.

TO RAJAHS AND CHIEFS AND OTHERS ABOUT VISITING CALCUTTA, IN HONOUR OF THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO INDIA.

TO LET, FOR THE ENSUING SEASON, a commodious HOUSE in thorough repair, in the vicinity of Government House, Calcutta. Apply to POTENGER and Co., 4 Waterloo Street, Calcutta.

TO LET, for One, Two, or Three Months, a commodious two-storied Dwelling House, within a second's drive to and commanding a view of GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Calcutta. It is furnished elegantly, and has the look of comfort about it. Laid throughout with Water, and Gas to be supplied by the owner. It has a Billiard Table on the premises, and is fitted with Gas Chandeliers. Apply to POTENGER and Co., 4 Waterloo Street, Calcutta.

TO LET, the UPPER FLOOR of a HOUSE in the vicinity of Government House, Calcutta. Apply to POTENGER & Co., 4 Waterloo Street, Calcutta.

TO LET, for One, Two, or Three Months, that very desirable House, No. 2 Boyd Street, Calcutta, suitable as a residence for Rajahs and Chiefs. Water and Gas laid throughout. Stabling for 4 Horses, and it has a Tank attached to the Premises.

It will be handsomely furnished if desired.

Prince Ministers and Secretaries to Princes and Rajahs would do well to communicate with the Undersigned, who are in a position to meet the great and increasing demand for furnished Houses for the ENSUING GAY SEASON.

POTENGER & Co.,
House and Land Agents.
4 Waterloo Street, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS
VISITING BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY.
Price—Rupees Four.

Contents:—

PART I.

Map of Bombay.
Map of India.
Almanack, 1875-76.
Geography and History of the Island.
Population.
Trade and Industry.
Government and Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Municipal).
Descriptive Account of Bombay and the Principal Objects of Interest in and about the City.
Descriptive Account of the Principal Festivals held in Bombay.
Excursions from Bombay.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

Official Directory—
Civil and Military.
Mercantile Directory.
Professional and Trades' Directory.
List of Public Offices and Institutions.
Fort Street Directory.
List of Principal European Inhabitants of Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, Grant Road, and Byculla.
Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c.
Rates of Boat Fares for Bombay Harbour.
Alphabetical Index to Names.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(The Indian Statesman).

Seldom have we seen a great need more efficiently responded to than in the publication of this valuable historical record of a city that may fairly claim a more than usually large share of public interest. It would be difficult to name any place or subject associated with Bombay's rise and progress, or with its present condition that is left altogether untouched upon; and in these fast times when railways serve to double time and annihilate distance, the hasty but shrewd glance here taken are necessarily condensed in the same, but not the less forcibly put forth. Readers of the present day seek to absorb the largest possible amount of what is useful in the shape of information, within the shortest possible space of time, and at the small st possible expenditure of labour. Herein the pamphlet is well administered to, for a greater extent of research could scarcely have its result compressed into so small a compass. The descriptive portions carry with them a charm of diction worthy the pen of the great "special" we are hoping soon to welcome to Bombay; and they will be found well to repay the reader. Mr Maclean has added a very important contribution to existing literary treasures; and his "Guide to Bombay" will doubtless take its place amongst the standard works of reference.

(Deccan Herald.)

A very pretty little volume with the above title has just come to hand It bears the marks of the great care and rouble bestowed upon it. There are two beautiful maps at the commencement of the book; one executed at the Government Photozincographic Office in Poona. This map must have cost a good deal of trouble to render it such a correct copy, on a reduced scale, of Colonel Laughton's map of Bombay. The other map is well known to us as the handsome map of India which comes to us with the Indian Travellers' Guide. The book is in the most portable form—a diminutive quarto, and is exceedingly chaste in its exterior, the printing is small but beautifully clear, and the paper is of the very best quality—making the whole a book that it is pleasant to possess. The contents in their details are full of interest and almost entirely new.

Looking at the book as a whole, we do not think that Mr. Maclean will be disappointed in his expectation that it will take rank as a standard guide to Bombay. It deserves to do so.

(Bombay Catholic Examiner)

The book of the day in Bombay is "Maclean's Guide to Bombay," with a copy of which we have been favoured. We call it the book of the day, not that it is a mere ephemeral production, but because it is a book in harmony with the event of the day, the coming of the Heir-Apparent to the throne of the British Empire.

(Bombay Guardian.)

Mr. Maclean of the *Bombay Gazette* has prepared a "Guide to Bombay," and we have much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of a copy of the same. It has a map of Bombay and a map of India, gives an outline of the history of Bombay and of the rise of the British power in Western India, and gives a detailed account of the population and of the trade and industry of this port. There is also a description of the city, with an account of Native festivals. A Directory follows. On the whole, this volume is fitted to be useful to strangers visiting the city and to all who wish to become acquainted with Bombay.

(Poona Observer.)

We have to acknowledge with best thanks the receipt of the "Guide to Bombay" by Mr. Maclean. We can only at present say that, from a glance through the work, we are thoroughly impressed with the idea of its excellence; but after having read it carefully through, we shall be able to write more fully on the subject. Such a book was a great *desideratum*, and its having been compiled by so able a hand as its author renders it the most trustworthy work of the kind that could have been desired.

(Gujerat Mitra.)

Mr. Maclean in his book published on the first of this month praises Bombay, and says it is the Alexandria of modern times in the East. We have known another journalist of some eminence in his profession insisting that Bombay will ere long become the centre of the Old World, and that therefore it should raise not thirty lakhs of rupees by municipal taxation, but a million sterling in order that it may have an abundant water-supply, beautiful roads, beautiful school houses, an efficient sanitary department, and hospitals for the sick and the poor. We hope Mr. Maclean is not going to advocate such an extravagant thing. But he says that he has been in Bombay for fifteen years, and that no city in India can surpass it in splendour, and in the greatness of its commerce. We may add that nowhere natives are so intelligent as in Bombay. See, they have wrung from an unwilling Government a municipal constitution, which, in spite of its grave defects, brings the affairs of the city under the direct management of the chosen representatives of the people. But there are so many things in Bombay that they must be seen to be appreciated. Those who wish to see this great Babylon of modern times should go through not the highways only but also the byeways and the alleys which cannot easily be counted in this great city. Mr. Maclean has done well in his elaborate and useful book in dwelling at some length on the many claims which the capital of the Presidency has on the attention of the travellers of the world.

(Indian Daily News.)

We have to acknowledge a copy of *Maclean's Guide to Bombay*, a book specially written to meet a temporary exigency in that city; but one which will have a permanent value on account of the information it contains, and its general scope, not only as a guide book, but as a book of reference. It seems to contain something about every thing that a visitor would care to know about, and its table of contents enables the reader to "spot" in an instant the thing he wishes to see. Of course we are not in a position to say how the work has been done from the point of view that familiarity would give: but it seems to be a work that justifies its name.

THE NEW PERFUME.

PRINCE OF WALES BOUQUET,
DISTILLED BY COMMAND.
Price per small bottle, cash Rs. 2-0
Do. large do. ,, 3-8

TREACHER & Co.
(LIMITED),
BOMBAY & POONA.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONE WARES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above WARES, imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE,
Of first-rate Material and Workmanship.
Complete Sets for 12 persons from Rs. 130 to Rs. 300.
In various Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

VASES, CENTRE-PIECES, FLOWER TROUGHS AND TUBES.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
Of Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs,
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.
Of Porcelain, with Gold Border and Line, with or without Flower,
From Rs. 50.
Of Best Stone China, with Blue, Green, Pink or Maroon Bands and Lines,
From Rs. 40.
Of Best Staffordshire Stoneware,
From Rs. 25.

CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, BRACKETS, TABLE AND OTHER LAMPS.
For Kerosine, Candles, and Oil.

DINNER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain,
In a variety of neat and serviceable patterns,
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 400.

DESSERT SERVICES,
Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

CHAMBER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Stone China,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 90.

WEDGEWOOD, TERRA COTTA, AND ROCKINGHAM WARES, and a VARIETY OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL SUNDRIES.

A DETAILED PRICE LIT ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE LARGEST, MOST ELEGANT, AND VARIED STOCK IN INDIA OF

FANCY GOODS,

SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PRESENT

FESTIVE SEASON,

IS NOW ON VIEW,

AT THE SEVERAL ESTABLISHMENTS

OF

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

WATSON & COMPANY,

tailors, Drapers and General Outfitters.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
DRESS SUITS.

Coats—Black Superfine Dress Coat, partially lined with Silk		Rs. 45	...
Ditto	ditto lined throughout with Silk	,, 50	to 80
Vests—Black Superfine Dress Vest made of the same material as Coat		,, 12	to 18
Handsomely embroidered with floss silk round the edges		,, 20	to 26
Trousers—Of the Best West of England Doe		,, 25	to 35

MORNING OR VISITING SUITS.

Coats—Black Superfine Frock Coat partially lined with Silk		Rs. 50	to 70
Ditto	ditto lined throughout with Silk	,, 60	to 80
Blue Venetian Cloth Frock Coat lined throughout with Silk		,, 60	to 80
Frock Coats of Fancy Coatings		,, 42	to 60
Morning Coats of Fancy Coatings		,, 24	to 50
Morning Coats of Black or Blue Venetian Cloth		,, 42	to 50
Vest—Made of the same materials as the Coat		,, 10	to 15
White and fancy Marsella in a variety of pretty neat patterns		,, 7-8	to 12
Trousers—Made of the lightest Tweeds or Angolas for the present hot season		,, 10	to 22

LOUNGING SUITS.

Suits—Double-breasted Sac Coat and Trousers, of Fancy thin Angolas, 50 patterns to select from	*nett* Rs. 25			the suit.
,, Double-breasted Sac Coat and Trousers of Strong Fancy Tweed, in a great variety of neat patterns.	,, 30	to 44	,,	,,
,, Blue Serge Suits	,, 30	to 36	,,	,,

10 *per cent. discount for Cash.*

WATSON & COMPANY,

CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing. These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per Copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 11TH NOV. 1875.

Market closed. This morning's Liverpool Market opened steadier, probable sales 14,000 bales, actual imports 4,000 bales. Consols being quoted at 94⅜ and French Rentes 103¼. Yesterday's telegraphic advices from New York gives the receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports as 23,000 ; Exports to Great Britain, 7,000 ; Mid Uplands, 13¼ ; Futures, 1/16 higher ; Gold, 114⅛ ; Exchange on London, 4 81½, and Bar Silver is quoted at 56 15-16.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 101 tons, Captain J. DaCosta, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with twenty three deck passengers.

PEARL OF INDIA from Bombay in going into Dunkirk, 15th October, ran into and sunk an empty ballast lighter close to the Dock Gates.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. Ashton, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Kutch (November 7th), with a general cargo and two hundred and seven deck passengers.

THE SCREW STEAMER EUROPEAN, which grounded at Morbels Dock, Liverpool, on the 17th October, has broken in two, from gunwale to pilge across the bulkhead, between the boiler space and the forehold. At high water on Tuesday the after part of the ship was covered, and at low water the starboard bilge was quite dry. The cargo is being discharged as quickly as possible. Thirty-four cases, about 140 bales, five bundles of buckets, and a large quantity of iron were discharged in good condition. The remainder of the cargo will all be damaged by salt water. Insurances to a considerable amount have been effected in London.

THE WRECK OF THE KONG SVERRE.—On Saturday morning the fine Norwegian steamer the Kong Sverre, while attempting to enter the harbour at Dunkirk stranded on the bar, and was ultimately broken in two. Her master is Captain Darlevig ; the owner Mr. Peter Jebsen of Bergen. She was built at Middlesborough in 1873, her tonnage is 1251 tons register, 2,386 gross, and the value about 60,000£. The cargo brought from Bombay for Dunkirk, is worth about 20,000£., and fully insured in London. It is not known whether insurance had been effected on the ship herself. About one half of the cargo was discharged into lighters immediately after the casualty occurred, in the hope of getting the steamer sufficiently high in the water to cross the bar. The remainder is under water, and liable to great damage if continued long immersed ; the damage however, will be not very great if the salvors succeed, as it is hoped, in recovering the seeds from the sea in the course of a few days.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Pearl (s)	DaCosta	Cutch, Nov. 7.
11	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Goa. 1

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
11	Pehlwan (s)	Decosta	Coast and Carwar.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Sumatra, to Australia.
Steamer Ceylon, to China, &c.
Steamer Canadoc, to Dunkirk.
Steamer Pearl, to Kattywar Coast.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Carwar.

CALCUTTA.

Nov.	ARRIVALS.	
7	Nizam (s)	Calcutta.
8	Tibra (s)	Galle and Pondicherry.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 18 Vulture, H. M. G. boat, Brooks, from Berberra.
Oct. 15 China, ship, Mossman, from Shields.
20 Ottawa, ss, Thompson, from Cardiff.
25 Dunleix, ss, Morgey, from Mauritius.
29 Pekin, ss, Woolcot, from London.
30 Akola, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
30 Sennar, E. G. boat, Privileggio, from Zella.
31 Arcot, ss, Burke, from Kurrachee.
31 Assyria, ss, Heasman, from London.
Nov. 1 Lombardy, ss, Gillson, from Bombay.
1 Osborne, Yacht, Durrant, from Brindisi.
1 *Serapis, S. T., Glynn, from Brindisi.
2 Rokeby, ss, Danby, from Bushire.
2 Stateman, ss, Valiant, from Calcutta.
3 Samuel, ss, Said, from Mussawa.
* With H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 22 Pekin, ss, Woolcot, to Bombay.
30 Ottawa, ss, Thompson, to Colombo.
Nov. 1 Assyria, ss, Heasman, to Kurrachee.
1 Lombardy, ss, Gillson, to Southampton.
1 Osborne, Yacht, Durrant, to Bombay.
1 *Serapis S. T., Glynn, to Bombay.
2 Vulture, H.M.G. boat, Brooks, to London.
2 Rokeby, ss, Danby, to London.
2 Stateman, ss, Valiant, to Marseilles.
3 Arcot, ss, Burke, to London.
* With H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

China, ship, Mossman, from Shields.
Duplex, ss. Morgey, from Mauritius.
Akola, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
Sennar, E. G boat, Privileggio, from Zella.
Samuel, ss, Said, from Mussawa.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta s, 25 bales wool, Boodha Ragoojee ; 45 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.
G C Stevenson s, 29 bales cotton, Kessowjee Malseo. ; 41 bales coir yarn, Jugjeewan Dhurmsee ; 68 bales coir yarn, Mooljee Jetha and Co ; 190 bales coir yarn, Moorajee Natha ; 20 bales hemp, Damoder Runchordass ; 69 bales cotton, Khuttow Natha ; 100 bales wool, Cullianjee Pitamber.

FOR TRIESTE.

Teheran s, 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Teheran s, 150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 50 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ceylon s, 38 bales cotton, Hajee Essac Elias ; 76 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosen Jan Mahamed ; 20 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mamed ; 37 bales twist, and 267 bales cotton, Jairsebhoys ; Peerbhoy 42 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 10TH NOVEMBER 1875.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·945
Temperature of the Air	80·5
Wet bulb Thermometer	73·7
Dew Point	70·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·732
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	86·7
Minimum do.	74·1
General Direction of wind	NE, N, NE, ENE, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	208

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 6.

Macquoid, Lieut Col, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Lingsugoor.

NOVEMBER 8.

Hoggard, Colonel, Bombay R A, on leave, from Kirkee.

NOVEMBER 9.

McDonald, Condr, Bombay Ord Dept, on sick leave, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 10.

Hay, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff, on furlough, from England.
Macmath, Captain, Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, from England.
Way, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.
Brown, Surg Major, Bengal Med Dept, on leave, from England.
Lowe, Captain, Bengal 5th Cavalry, on furlough, from England.
Vertue, Major, Madras Royal Engineers, on furlough, from England.
Whishaw, Surg, Bengal Med Serv, on furlough, from England.
Mole, Depy Asst Comr, Bengal D F Work, on furlough, from England.
LeBlanc, Lieut, Madras 48th Regt, from leave, from England.
Cole, Lieut Col, Madras 1st R gt N L, on leave, from Secunderabad.

NOVEMBER 11.

Pearson, Lieut, Bengal R H A, on duty, from Mean Meer.
Wright, Major, Bengal 70th Regt, on leave, from ——
Hornby, Captain, Bengal 70th Regt, on duty, from Peshawur.
Forsyth, Captain, Bengal 62nd Regt, on duty, from Hazaribagh.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 10.

Way, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Allahabad.
Hay, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff, to rejoin, to Rawul Pindee.

NOVEMBER 11.

Rogers, Surg, Madras Med Dept, on leave, to Nagpore,
Waite, Sub Inspector, Bombay Army Educational, on duty, to Poona.
MacMullen, Captain, Bengal Cavalry, to join, to Allahabad.
Brown, Surg Major, Bengal Medical Staff, to join, to Lahore.
Bell, Captain, Bombay Brigade Major, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
(*Bombay Government Gazette*, November 11.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surg S H Browne, Bengal Medical Establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Depy Commissary and Hony Capt F Bunyer, Ordnance Dept.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg-Maj C G H Ross has been appointed to act as Supt of the Satara Jail from the 1st inst, until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr T H Stewart, First Asst Collr, Belgaum, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Rungangowda bin Timangowda, who has been dismissed from his post of Revenue and Police Patel of Mavinkadimati, Taluka Bagalkot, in the Kaladgi Collectorate, and Sangiwa Narshivalate Kulkarni of that village, are hereby declared ineligible for re-employment in the Govt Service, they having apparently connived at a trader obtaining fraudulently possession of a piece of Govt land in their village.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr F Kielhorn has been appointed to act in the first grade as Educational Inspr, Central Division, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel Waddington, or until further orders.

Mr Kera Lakshuman Chattre has been appointed to act in the second grade as Principal of the Deccan College during the absence on other duty of Dr. Kielhorn, or until further orders.

Mr T B Kirkham has been appointed to act in the third grade while Professor Keru Lakshuman Chhattre acts in the second grade, or until further orders.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr Bapu Parshotam delivered over and Mr Keshavlal Hiralal received charge of the Office of Huzur Depy Collr and Mag, Khandesh, in the forenoon of the 26th inst.

Mr R B Worthington, First Asst Collr, Khandesh, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month under Section 21 (a) Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr W B Pratt delivered over and Mr J L Johnston received charge of the Office of the Collr and Mag, Surat, on the 22nd ultimo, in the afternoon.

The unexpired portion, viz four days, of the one month's privilege leave granted to Mr J J Johns on, First A st Collr and Mag, Surat, as per this Office N tification published at page 820 of the Government Gazette dated 21st Aug last, is cancelled.

Ms Shankar Pandurang Pandit assumed charge of his Office of Dist Depy Collr and Mag, first class, Panch Mahals, on the 29th O t 1875, in the afternoon.

Mr G W Vidal delivered over and Lt-Col Harpur received charge of the Office of Dist Supt of Police, Satara, on the 25th inst, in the forenoon.

Mr R T Richardson, Huzur Depy Collr and Mag, first class, Belgaum, is appointed a non-Official Municipal Comr for the Town of Belgaum, vice Mr Balkrishna Dutmo, transferred.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 30th October 1875.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Almorah Station order, dated the 6th Oct 1875, appointing Capt R E K Money, 3rd Goorkhas, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, in the room of Capt L Smith, proceeded on furl uth.

Muttra Station order, dated the 15th Oct 1875, appointing Lt R F Startin, 10th Hussars, to be Station Staff Officer, with effect from the 1st idem, vice Lt H S Gough, promoted.

Bengal Sappers and Miners—Corps order, dated the 18th Oct 1875, appointing Lt C H Bagot, R Engrs, to be Supt of Instruction, vice Lt W J H Logan-Home, R Engrs, deceased, with effect from the 18th Oct 1875 ; and Lt H Dove, R Engrs, to be doing Duty Officer, vice Lt W E L Morgan, R Engrs, struck off the strength, with effect from the same date.

62nd Foot.—Regtl order, dated the 18th Oct 1875, appointing Lt A Gosling to be Asst Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the 20th idem.

4th Native Infantry.—Regtl order, dated the 1st Oct 1875, making the following appointments consequent on the departure of Col H C Anderson, to Calcutta on duty :—

Maj W C Mitchel, Wing Officer and offg 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant.
Capt A B Douglas, Adjt and offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.
Capt H E Eliot, Qr-Mr and offg Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer.
Lt B Smith, 1st Wing Subn and offg Qr-Mr, to officiate as Adjt.
Lt C H Des Vœux, offg 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr-Mr.
Lt F M Rundall, offg 2nd, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn.

28th Native Infantry.—Regtl order, dated the 6th Oct 1875, appointing Lt R G Hancock, offg 1st Wing Subn and offg Qr-mr, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his duties as officiating 1st Wing Subn, vice Lt T H Goldney, proceeding on furlough.

Lt L B Bolland, offg 2nd Wing Subn to officiate as Qrmr, in addition to his other duties, vice Lt R G Hancock, appointed to officiate as Adjt.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery Lt C B Wickham, (7 Bat, F Bde) to Murree and adjacent hills, from the 18th Oct to the 15th Nov on medical certificate.

Royal Artillery—Lt Col T N Hardware, (19th Bgde,) to Calcutta, from the 10th Oct to the 10th Nov, to appear before a medical Board.

Major E H Baker, (No 7 Baty, 13th Bgde,) to Madras, from the 10th Nov to the 31st ec, on private affairs.

Maj R A Stevenson, (No 6 Baty, 21st Bgde,) to remain at Hazaribagh, from the 25th Oct to the 30th Nov, on Medical certificate, in extension.

Lt Col Tremenheere, (11 Baty, 8th Bde) to Simla, from the 22nd Oct to the 22nd Novr, on private affairs.

Lt H G Weir, (A Baty, 19th Bde,) to remain at Mussoorie, from the 15th Octr to the 15th Novr, on medical certificate, in extension.

Yety Surg S L Pallin, (E Baty, 8th Bgde,) to Bombay for one month from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

1-11th Foot—Maj E Birch, to Bombay, from the 24th Oct to the 23rd Nov, to appear before a medical board.

2-12th Foot.—Cap H D A Cutbill, to remain at Dalhousie, from the 15th Oct to the 15th Dec, on urgent private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

2-19th Foot.—Lt and Local Capt G D Michell, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of quitting regt to appear before a medical board.

39th Foot—Lt M B Luby, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting Regt ; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

70th Foot—Maj A B Wright, to Bombay from the 2nd to the 30th Nov, on urgent private affairs.

99th Foot—Lt W A Cuthell, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting Regt and thence to England for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

AMERICAN DRILLS.

PEPPERELL DRILLS FOR SALE.
TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

MISS FANNIE CARANDINI desires to call your attention to the enclosed programme of her "BENEFIT CONCERT," and most respectfully solicits your kind interest for that occasion.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

THE
CARANDINI
OPERATIC AND BALLAD ENTERTAINMENTS.

MISS FANNIE CARANDINI'S
BENEFIT
ON SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 13TH,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
CAPT. THE HON. H. CARRGLYN, C. B.
AND THE OFFICERS OF H. M. SHIP SERAPIS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle .....Rs. 3 | Gallery.....Rs. 2
Stalls ..... 3 | Pit..... 1
Family Tickets to admit 3 to Dress Circle, Rs. 10, to be obtained of SOUNDY & Co. only.
DOORS OPEN AT 8-30 ; COMMENCE AT 9 O'CLOCK.
Tickets and Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

The Company will give a GRAND CONCERT at the TOWN HALL on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, November 17th.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

IRVING—ANDREW—November 9th, at the Mission Church, Byculla, Bombay, by the Revd. Trenham K. Weatherhead, Lt. L. B., J. C. S. Irving, Esq., H. M. 39th Regt., eldest son of Major General Irving, C.B., Royal Artillery, to Mary Harriett, eldest daughter of the late John James Andrew, Esq., the Paragon, Blackheath.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PRITCHARD—November 7th, at Salem, Mrs. T. Pritchard, of a son.
RENNICK—November 6th, at Julunder, the wife of Lieutenant A. de C. Rennick, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.
SYKES—November 8th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Arthur L. Sykes, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MORRIS—SHERARD—November 6th, at St. Mark's Church, Ban alore, by the Revd Henry Pigott James, Captain Reginald Frank Morris, R E., to Georgiana, second daughter of Colonel G. F. B. Sherard, Deputy Judge Advocate.

DEATH.

HUGHES—November 7th, at Rupar, Erskine Sinclair, the beloved wife of E. W. M. Hughes, Assistant Engineer, Sirhind Canal, aged 28.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1875.

RUSSIA has lost no time in giving effect, in concert with her allies, to the policy she proclaimed less than a fortnight ago, of dismembering the Turkish Empire. We have long suspected, what is now plainly announced, that Germany, Russia, and Austria, are merely carrying out, in their present treatment of Turkey, a common design for remodelling, in their own interests, the map of Eastern Europe. Austria, a Power which never learns wisdom, is kindly allowing herself once more to be made a catspaw of by her vigorous and unscrupulous allies. Forgetting, apparently, how Bismarck made use of the Austrian alliance to give a show of public right to his invasion of the Danish Duchies, and how, when his purpose was gained, he suddenly turned upon the unsuspecting Austrians, seized their share of the spoil, and when they remonstrated thrust them out of the German Empire,—the credulous advisers of the Emperor Francis Joseph have now allowed their master to promise that his troops shall be employed to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is not of course likely that the territory thus proposed to be occupied will be wrested from Austria when the long expected disruption of the Turkish Empire takes place. Germany does not covet the possession of territory to the east of the Adriatic, and Russia will, we imagine, be perfectly satisfied with the acquisition of the Danubian Principalities and of Bulgaria and Roumelia. But this division of the prey would leave nothing of importance for Germany, who must exact compensation in some shape for the aggrandisement of her allies ; and it is easy to guess what form this compensation will take. Prince Bismarck long ago declared—and such declarations on his part are equivalent to prophecies—that the centre of gravity of Austria ought to be at Pesth instead of Vienna ; in other words, that she should be stripped of the remaining German provinces of her Empire. If, then, the Austrians acquire the western provinces of European Turkey, it is certain that they will be called upon to cede to Germany the kingdom of Bohemia and the hereditary dominions of the House of Austria, thus fulfilling the dream of German patriots that their Empire ought to extend from the Baltic and the North Sea to the Alps. This is the new readjustment of the map of Europe which has been planned by Prince Bismarck and Prince Gortschakoff ; and General Ignatieff's imperious communication to the Sultan regarding the necessity of putting his house in order, and the formal intimation conveyed to the Western Powers of the intention of Russia, Germany, and Austria to use force for the protection of the disaffected subjects of the Porte, show that this matured policy is already in course of realization.

The British Government, which has gone on comforting itself with smooth words of peace, regardless of those ominous meetings of Emperors and their Ministers which are the usual prelude to a great European War, seems at last, from the tenour of Mr. Disraeli's speech at the Manson House on Monday evening, to have become conscious of the existence of an Imperial conspiracy against the peace of Europe. The occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austrian troops would be a death blow to the power of the Turks in Europe, for the process of disintegration naturally goes on with increased rapidity in what is left to the Sultan of his European dominions as each fresh slice is cut off ; and the necessity for the occupation by Russian troops of Bulgaria and Roumelia would become plain to every eye before Bosnia had been a year in the hands of the Austrians. Here, then, is the Eastern Question, the most formidable of all political problems, thrust in a moment, as it were, on the reluctant attention of a lethargic Government which systematically shirks the unpleasant duty of speaking plainly and acting vigorously. Mr. Disraeli deals with the difficulty in a characteristic fashion. Russia, it must be remembered, has stated what she and her allies mean to do in a categorical way that admits of no misunderstanding. They propose to break up that Turkish Empire the integrity of which England went to war twenty-one years ago to maintain. To the announcement of their design Mr. Disraeli replies that the English Ministry is deeply conscious of the magnitude of the interests England has at stake in the East of Europe, and "is resolved to guard them." These brave words, we are told, drew from the audience at the Mansion House, not then in a mood for criticism, a burst of frantic cheering ; but it is evident that they may mean anything or nothing, and previous experience has shown that, if they do not please Prince Bismarck, Mr. Disraeli is quite capable of eating them with the greatest relish. Rhetorical flourishes of the kind the Prime Minister favours are too often a mere device to conceal vagueness of thought and purpose. It would have been to the point if Mr. Disraeli had said : "The three "great military powers of the Continent have "threatened to dismember Turkey, but we will "not permit them to do so." He knows, however, that going to war to keep the Austrian troops out of Bosnia would be a very serious matter. It is a proper punishment for her political selfishness that England now finds herself isolated in Europe. France, her gallant and useful ally of twenty years ago, is now powerless. Italy has been tampered with and will connive at the execution of German and Russian designs—though she will have cause to rue the day if ever the German Empire becomes her immediate neighbour on the Alpine frontier—and England stands alone to confront Powers that can set in motion armies numbering perhaps three millions of armed men. What could the little army of England do to prevent the execution of an enterprise on which the rulers of such a host had set their hearts ? Yet England has, as Mr. Disraeli rightly says, interests the magnitude of which cannot be exaggerated to watch over during the disruption of the Turkish Empire, and we should have some hope that the English Government was really determined to guard those interests if the Prime Minister had but taken the trouble to define what they are. It is essential to the stability of the English Empire in India that Russia should not get the command of the highways of communication between the Mediterranean and the Eastern seas ; and what an English Minister has to consider is how far Russia can be permitted to advance without endangering the supremacy of the maritime power of England in the Mediterranean, or taking out of English hands the practical control of the routes to India through Egypt and Syria. England is probably unequal to the task of saving European Turkey from being appropriated piece-meal by the three Continental Empires ; but she is quite strong enough to take care that the Asiatic and African provinces, whose fate chiefly concerns her, shall not be seized by any other European Power. If, then, the Government would but accept this limited but clear programme, it might prevent misunderstandings, and secure the real interests of England. But, unfortunately, Mr. Disraeli seems to prefer talking the imperial language of Lord Palmerston about maintaining the integrity of Turkey, while in fact nothing is further from his thoughts than to strike a blow in such a cause. In Turkey, as in Central Asia, we shall soon see the results of such a want of definite political aims on England's part in the steady advance of Russia along the whole line.

BYCULLA CLUB BALL TO THE OFFICERS OF THE SQUADRON IN ATTENDANCE ON H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

IT is difficult, we might say well nigh impossible, to surpass the brilliancy of an Indian moon, but, if ever she was in danger of being outshone, to speak in a hyperbole, the brilliancy of the Club Ball bid fair to eclipse her. A fairy scene presented itself as one drove into the compound of the Club. The pretty garden was illuminated by innumerable lights, and conspicuous over the entrance were appropriate transparencies representing an anchor and other naval devices A new road had been made to allow carriages to drive to the portico more easily, and a covered way enabled ladies to walk into the Club without danger of having their coiffures ruffled by the breeze. We have heard of instances of members of the fair sex being disturbed for a whole evening by the want of such proper precaution being taken to prevent the too rude wind from blowing upon them. The members of the Ball Committee evidently knew the little weakness of the sex on this point, and, like wise men, prepared for all emergencies. A noble flight of steps, carpeted with crimson cloth, ascends to the entrance of the Ball Room. This fine room—70 feet long, 45 broad, and 45 feet high—was splendidly lighted by a glass chandelier and sunlights of gas from the roof. Mirrors at either end reflected the brilliant scene and added enchantment to the view.

On the entrance of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at half-past eleven o'clock, the Band of the 3rd Hussars played God save the Queen, all the company who had arrived previously standing ; but how describe the scene when His Royal Highness, leading off Mrs. Gibbs for a partner, danced the fist Quadrille ? The magnificent room, the gay and various uniforms and the ladies' dresses—but here we come to a delicate task—what pen could do justice to the ladies' dresses ? "Vorick" himself would have been bewildered, and between ruby white, pink, blue, mauve, green, yellow, not to speak of the various shades and tones, would have floundered hopelessly in a sea of colours. It seems invidious to remark on any particular dresses where all were beautiful, but we could not help being struck, as the Americans say, all of a heap, by a magnificent ruby velvet which became the majestic form of the wearer to perfection ; a white satin exquisitely made drew attention to a comparatively new comer. The tall figure and lovely face of another charming addition to Bombay society was well set of by a dress of bleu celeste poult de soie trimmed with wreaths of white convolvulus and morts feuilles. Standing amidst a brilliant bevy of uniforms, we could not help noticing the kindly face of a lady of high rank dressed in a peach coloured satin of two shades, whose gracious manner was even more pleasing than her attire, although the former was a perfection. We can only say of a pale maize tulle trimmed with dark coloured bows and autumn leaves that the dressmaker had done justice to the fair wearer. Space will not permit us to do more than mention a few other toilettes, but we cannot refrain from saying that a fair young girl bride looked lovely in her wedding dress of white satin garnished with orange blosoms and snowdrops. We saw many Bombay bachelors watch with envy the happy possessor of so fair a Bombay flower. We had almost in the dazzling brilliancy of the ladies' toilettes forgotten to say that a young lady whom we saw at the Byculla Ball for the first time in the choice of her corn dress with silver ornaments showed she inherited the well known artistic taste of her family.

The Prince won all hearts by his graciousness and affability. The kind manner in which he walked round and smiled on all will be a hint, we hope, to some Bombay officials not to stalk about and seem by their haughty demeanour to be afraid of every one treading on their corns. Besides Mrs. Gibbs, the following ladies had the honour of dancing with His Royal Highness :—Lady Staveley, Mrs. John Philip Green, and Miss Salmon, the Prince waltzing with the last named young lady. His Royal Highness with thoughtful kindness after supper suggested that a double Quadrille should be formed, so that a larger number of ladies might have the honour of dancing in the same set with him—a suggestion which was followed, and this Quadrille formed one of the brilliant features of the evening. His Royal Highness did not leave the Ball Room till half-past two o'clock.

Dancing was kept up with great spirit to the fine strains of the several European military bands till about four in the morning, the indefatigable naval officers being very unwilling to leave off even then

It only remains to be added that the arrangements for supper were perfect. A tent, in which 350 people could sit down to supper, had been erected in the compound, and the iron-roofed annexe to the dining room, commonly used for a supper room when balls are given, was set apart as a conversation-room. The thanks of all present are due to the Committee and stewards and above all to the Honorary Secretary, Dr. Lumsdaine, for a Ball which the principal guest of the evening was pleased to pronounce one of the most brilliant entertainments he had ever witnessed.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 22ND OCTOBER.

THE Collie case came up at the Mansion House again on Monday, when, after the usual amount of legal palaver between the counsel engaged, Sir Henry James and Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, the hearing was once more adjourned for two months, and William Collie, the comparatively innocent brother, admitted to bail. The counsel for the London and Westminster Bank spoke solemnly and vaguely about the hopes they felt of yet going into the case for the prosecution with all the evidence complete, but this I think means very little. There is scarcely any chance that they will ever catch Alexander Collie, and in his absence they will have to drop the prosecution against William. Very much of the present affectation of zeal is to keep up appearances, and with a view to shareholders' opinions rather than the interests of the general public. In two months we shall be close to the end of the year and the annual meetings, and if that period is surmounted with a good balance sheet and fair profits, the prosecution may be dropped without a word of complaint from any quarter. That the losses incurred through Collies have taught caution, I should be slow to believe. Nothing could be greater than the vigilance at first displayed, not only by the London and Westminster but by all the banks ; but various circumstances, of which the chief is the dulness of trade and the want of discount business, have wonderfully softened down their reserve, and they are now only too glad to take good bills at any terms within half per cent. of the Bank rate. I don't say that another Collie would be welcomed with enthusiasm as affording a channel for the conveyance of surplus balances, but I quite believe that paper would be taken in now which would have been rejected indignantly only two months ago. The banks, in fact, cannot afford to remain idle ; they have too much money on deposit at interest for that, and although they have taken pains to reduce the amount by allowing less interest on new deposits, a large total exists for which employment is indispensable.

The Turkish repudiation still engrosses public notice, and it certainly does not improve on acquaintance. Leaving out of sight the circumstances of the first announcement—the sudden notice, preceded by large sales at Constantinople on the part of persons in the secret and similar transactions here and in Paris, the actual money loss makes a multitude of sufferers who are not slow to complain. There have been two large and influential meetings of bondholders this week : one on Tuesday at which Mr. Childers, M. P., took the chair, and another yesterday, called by Dent, Palmer and Co., the firm that introduced the loans of 1854 and 1871, based on the security of the Egyptian Tribute. The language used at both was strong and even violent, betokening intense exasperation and that anger at being over-reached which, even more than the money loss, sets the Englishman beside himself. At the first meeting, one excited speaker, a Conservative M. P., proposed that the Sultan having been guilty of dishonourable conduct should be struck off the list of Knights of the Garter by the *fiat* of the Queen, as the fountain of honour. Another pillaged bondholder has suggested, we should intimate to Russia that she has our full consent to enter Turkey and occupy Constantinople as soon as she pleases, if only we will recognise one half the Turkish Debt ; and this idea, I should mention, is a very favourite one with the bondholders. There is also a great deal of indignation at our Government, or rather at Lord Derby, because he will not interfere for the help of the sufferers, although urged to do so by France and Italy. That there will be pressure from France is beyond all question. A friend of mine, writing from Paris on Sunday last, says, "Decazes, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, told me he was determined to put the utmost possible amount of pressure on the Turkish Government, even if, as he feared, he would have no support from Lord Derby." The ground of the French interest in this matter is the large stake which French investors have in Turkish loans, especially those of recent date. Italy will also intervene, though the extent and mode are not quite settled. Lord Derby, constitutionally cautious, and shrinking from responsibility, has, in the matter of the Turkish repudiation, just one idea, the famous *caveat emptor*, or rather *creditor*. He thinks people who lend their money at 10 or 12 per cent. interest must be prepared for extra risk, and have none to blame but themselves if the speculation turn out badly. But unfortunately for his ease and peace of mind there are precedents for our interference with Turkish loans on behalf of the English creditor. Lord John Russell, when Foreign Secretary, sent a peremptory message by telegraph, "Insist on the coupon being at once paid," which produced the money forthwith ; the particular loan referred to being that of 1858. Lord John was not a model Foreign Secretary, but at all events his action disposes of the question of precedent. There is another tie between the English and French Governments and the bondholders, also, which it will be impossible to throw off. The guaranteed four per cent. loan of 1855 was secured on the "residue" of the Egyptian tribute after the claims of the previous loan of 1854 should be satisfied ; the two Governments thus admitting the prior claim of the loan of 1854, which was a first charge on the Egyptian Tribute. Now the Turkish Government, while it insists on diverting the tribute into its own treasury, expressly excepts the loan of 1855 from the operation of its decree, for the obvious reason that it cannot afford to quarrel with the English and French Governments. It will therefore allow so much of the tribute to come to the Bank of England as will cover the charge on the guaranteed loan. But the moment that amount reaches London the 1854 bondholders will attach it as their property, and believe that they will be able to establish their claim in any court of law in the Kingdom. And no doubt they will. In that case the Sultan would have to send more money ; or the Governments of France and England must pay the interest on the 1855 loan themselves. The affair is complicated by the position of the Khedive. He long ago undertook, on the receipt of distinct instructions from the Sultan, to remit the tribute direct to the Bank of England. The question is, will he continue to do so, if the Sultan forbid him ? The bondholders here would like him to refuse, but it is by no means certain that he will, unless indemnified against all consequences.

It may seem odd that at this time of all others, when Turkey is in bad odour, an attempt should be made to revive the Euphrates Valley Railway Question, but such is nevertheless the case. There is now in Constantinople a London solicitor charged by some parties here of considerable influence to enquire into the particulars of the Sultan's private property, which there is an idea may be obtained as mortgage for a loan to make the railway. Mr. W. P. Andrew has nothing to do with the project ; he was long ago out of it. The solicitor in question has been in communication with Scudamore, who is now in Constantinople reorganising the Turkish postal service, and has, I am told, obtained satisfactory news as to the Sultan's property. It is enormous, and, what is more, the Sultan, who has set his heart on a line through Asia Minor to Bagdad, is quite disposed to alienate the whole in such a way as that the money lent on it would be fully secured, no matter what political convulsions might happen, or what change might come over the mind of the ruler himself. This last consideration is of prime importance ; for there would be not the slightest chance of raising another shilling here to be spent in Turkey unless the security were, as nearly as possible, absolute ; and no one knows this better than the Sultan himself. But the promoters of this bold scheme have gone even further. They profess to have received from our Government, or at least from our Foreign Office, an assurance that, in the event of the line being completed, the English authorities will give it sufficient transport in men and material to be equal to an annual subsidy of 3½ per cent. I do not believe our Foreign Office has committed itself to anything definite, but at least the promoters have felt sufficiently encouraged by the language used to take the preliminary steps at Constantinople. The scheme appears utterly chimerical, but as it is one of those projects which, in suspense for years, will some time or other be embodied in practical action, I think it right to mention it.

The Oriental Bank had their meeting yesterday and declared the usual half yearly dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. The Chairman, Mr. Arbuthnot, congratulated the shareholders on the good business the Bank had done, and its freedom from heavy losses in India, but he admitted they had suffered a little by the heavy failures in Australia. With regard to the Bank of California, with which they had had large transactions, he stated that even had its suspension been permanent, they would only have had a very small claim on it which, he believed, would have been paid in full ; but now that this Bank had been enable to resume business, he hoped the important relations they had had with it would continue. The well known Dr. Thom, who prosecuted the Gurneys, and is a shareholder in the Oriental, spoke at the meeting. He wanted to know about the recent commercial frauds, referring to a case in Ceylon in which a house was stated to have obtained money by means of overvaluing invoices, and he expressed a hope that the Board would follow the example of the London and Westminster Bank in the Collie affair, and prosecute the offenders with the utmost rigour of the law. To this Mr. Stuart, the Chief Manager, replied that the steps to which Dr. Thom alluded had already been taken.

The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China have issued their half-yearly report and also had their meeting. The statement of accounts showed the profit for the six months ending 30th June last to have been £85,115-7-0, and an interim dividend was declared at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, leaving a balance of £55,115-7-0 to be carried forward.

The following table shows the export of cotton goods for the first nine months of each year since 1868. The figures are million yards :—

NINE MONTHS' COTTON GOODS EXPORTS IN MILLION YARDS.

	1875	1874	1873	1872
To all parts	2,655	2,696	2,623	2,634
„ India	873	936	774	760
„ China	313	310	273	318
„ United States	68	91	96	118
„ Turkey	178	138	216	185
„ Hanse Towns	154	45	44	46
	1871	1870	1869	1868
To all parts	2,570	2,395	2,119	2,189
„ India	742	678	531	714
„ China	380	258	213	241
„ United States	107	854	84	62
„ Turkey	1534	1503	133	138
„

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIR BARTLE FRERE.

LONDON, 11TH NOV.

It is stated that a Peerage will be conferred on Sir Bartle Frere.

MR. DISRAELI'S SPEECH AT THE GUILDHALL.

Both the English and Foreign press attach great importance to the speech made by Mr. Disraeli at Guildhall on Tuesday.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Advices from Saint Petersburg state that Russia has annexed the territory on the right bank of the Syr Daria from the Russian frontier to the River Narym, hitherto belonging to Khokand.

THE CROCODILE.

The Indian transport Crocodile has sailed for Bombay.

THE OUTWARD MAILS.

ADEN, 11TH NOV.

The S. S. Thibet, with the outward English mails, left here to-day for Bombay at 3 P. M., and the S. S. Mirzapore, for Galle and Calcutta, at 10 A. M.

The extra steamer "Travancore" sailed for Bombay yesterday at 5 A. M.

LONDON, 10TH NOV., 4PT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very dull. Sheets very dull.

The London Cotton Market has been very dull.

Fair Dhollera 4¼d.

3 per cent. Consols for Account.... 94¼

5 per cent. French Rentes 1872. .... 103¾.

THE *Ceylon Times* states that Sir Richard Morgan has so far recovered his health as to be able to resume office as Queen's Advocate.

THE Adjutant General of the Bombay Army, General Aitchison, went to Poona yesterday to make the military arrangements for the Prince's reception.

WE learn from the *Pioneer* that one result of the recent rapid extension of the railway system in the N.W. Provinces and the neighbouring Native States has been the abandonment of all restriction on the transport of saltpetre from the North-West Provinces to any part of India except British Burmah.

THE Squadron of the Poona Horse now encamped at Ghorpoorie Lines, Poona, moves to Gunnesh Khind to day to escort the Prince about Poona during his stay at the Mahratta capital. Captain Hogg, of the Poona Horse, will probably have an opportunity of showing the Prince his Mounted Infantry drill at the parade on Monday.

THE *Madras Mail* states that the Maharajah of Mysore has taken with him a gold bath set with precious stones, and valued at upwards of Rs. 40,000, a gold bracelet of considerable value, a diamond necklace, and several gold salvers and trays. He has also taken some very valuable cloths which will be presented to the Prince of Wales.

THE *Englishman* understands that five volumes of Dr. W. W. Hunter's Statistical Account of Bengal have already been printed off, and two more are completely in type, and awaiting the sanction of the Bengal Government. The work is, we believe, being revised in proof personally by Sir Richard Temple, who takes much interest in it, and the details are being checked in the Secretariat and by the district officers, as occasion arises.

WE learn from the Kurrachee paper that the Educational Inspector in Sind made an application to the Managing Committee of the Kurrachee Municipal Commission, for a contribution of Rs. 894-8 annas towards building an addition to the Government Marathi School. The application was negatived on the grounds that the Marathi community has not, apparently, contributed anything towards the erection of the building; and that the space to be provided seems out of all proportion to the number of boys to be accommodated.

THE latest Straits papers inform us, with regard to Perak, where the Resident, Mr. Birch, has lately been murdered, that on the 15th of October, a *Gazette Extraordinary* was issued reciting that, whereas the Sultan and chiefs of Perak had all failed to fulfil their part of the Pangkor engagement, and had requested the British Government to undertake the Government of Perak, the Government would appoint commissioners and deputy commissioners to administer the affairs of that State with the assistance of a council of the Malay chiefs.

MISS CARPENTER will visit Dacca during the first week in December, and will be lodged during her stay in the Dak Bungalow, where she will doubtless be more comfortable than if staying in a private house. She intends to interest herself chiefly in female education, improvements in jails, &c., and purposes meeting the Native ladies of the station in a private house. The local paper states that a subscription list is being sent round with the object of raising Rs. 300 to cover incidental expenses connected with her visit. An address will be presented to her by the Native gentlemen of Dacca interested in female progress.

IT is conjectured that there is a good opening for a newspaper in Rajpootana, and most likely there is, says the *Delhi Gazette*. The "introductory" address is modest and hopeful. The new weekly now started is entitled the "*Star of India*" *and Rajpootana Times*. In the course of the address it says:—"The want of a newspaper, in a manner especially devoted to represent the Rajpootana States, has long been experienced. It is in consequence of this void that many important and interesting items escape public notice; but we rest assured that the several arrangements into which we have entered in order to obtain reliable and authentic information throughout Rajpootana will not only give general satisfaction, but will be thoroughly appreciated."

WE are informed by the *Ceylon Times* that a communication has been received from the Government Agent, Batticaloa, to the effect that it will be quite practicable to bring from his district a few Veddahs for exhibition to the Prince of Wales during his Visit to Ceylon. The Ratemahatmya of Bintenne has kindly undertaken to produce as specimens of their race six members of this class, three men and three women, "as wild as any to be produced in this division." It remains only for the Reception Committee to look after their safe conduct to and from Colombo, and we doubt not, adds the Ceylon paper, that the enterprise they have already shown in catering for the entertainment of the Prince will enable them successfully to carry out this part of the programme.

THE father of the Indian Army is, we read, General Sir Henry G. A. Taylor, G.C.B., now in his ninety-third year, who joined the Madras Army in 1798. General Taylor was present at several affairs with the rebels in Gumsur in 1801 and 1802, and was slightly wounded in one, marched with the 10th Regiment to join the grand army under the Commander-in-Chief, General Stuart, near Harrihar on the banks of the Tombaddra, and thence marched to join the army in advance under General Wellesley, which he reached in September 1803, and remained with it until after peace was concluded with the Mahrattas. Was also at the siege of Assaye, Argaum, and at the siege and storm of Gowilgarh—was twice wounded in the battle of Assaye. He joined the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force in 1807, and continued with the advanced field force under Generals Doveton, Sir Barry Close, and Rumley, until May 1817.

THE *Madras Mail* gives the following particulars of Mr. Spottiswood's death, which we announced yesterday:—"A very sad occurrence took place lately in the death of Mr. Spottiswood, of the 43rd Light Infantry. The unfortunate young officer started from Coonoor to walk down the Ghat. His servants were sent on in advance, and waited at Mettapolium in expectation of their master's arrival. However as he did not appear that night, a search was made next day, when the body of the unhappy gentleman was found, almost denuded of clothing, in the jungle near Mettapolium, and apparently life had been extinct for some hours. His clothes were afterwards found some way from the place where the body was discovered. It appeared from the *post mortem* examination that there was a large abscess in the brain of the deceased, and it is possible that he commenced the journey, which has ended so unhappily, while labouring under a temporary hallucination of mind. This sad incident cannot fail to add to the gloom already occasioned in the 43rd Regiment by the late lamented death of Mr. Sim. Mr. Spottiswood's remains were taken to Coonoor where they were interred with military honours.

THE SAILORS' AND SOLDIERS' FETE AT THE ESPLANADE.

IN these days there are probably few who know much about Cotton, the poet. Cotton, the mercantile genus, the quondam autocrat of Bombay, the evil spirit that plunged Bombay into sackcloth and ashes during the stirring times of 1864-65, is very well known in Bombay; but that is not the Cotton we mean. We allude to Cotton, a poet, who, among other gifts, had an enthusiastic appreciation of the British sailor.

"I love the sailor; his eventful life,
His generous spirit, his contempt of danger,
His firmness in the gale, the wreck, and strife,
And though a wild and reckless ocean ranger,
God grant he make that port, when life is over.
Where storms are hushed, and billows break no more."

That was what kindly Cotton wrote about sailors, and we daresay that in the crowd of people who assembled yesterday on the Esplanade to see the Sailors' *fete*, there was not one who would disagree with his sentiments. Jack was there full of frolic, fun, and exuberant animal spirits. He was sentimental, jolly, uproarious by turns. But he was immensely good-natured withal, and as ready to take a native round the neck and hug him, as he was to draw his hanger and make a stern onslaught on the roasted pig before him. He expressed himself in strong superlatives about everything; he had no middle terms of praise for the beer, mutton, short pipes, or tobacco, neither had he any for Major Walshe and the other "tiptop gentlemen" who had provided the feast. He was there revealed as a child of nature—he had a dash of mischief leavening his constitution of artless enthusiasm and spontaneous gratitude. Jack is generally liked wherever he goes. His sympathies, being natural, are widely shared in; and there are few human beings who have not felt at some time or other deeply interested in his Polly or Black-Eyed Susan, his boisterous rollicking, boasting about battling the hurricane or a foe, and his loves and sorrows generally, whether through lady-loves, grog, or some poor soul, like "Tom Bowling," gone aloft. Yesterday he was as much beloved as of yore. The ladies liked him because he was so frank and happy; the gentlemen because they thought him a deuced good fellow; and as for the natives, they probably thought Jack the queerist, most bellicose, most merry customer they had ever seen hemming all the specimens they had ever encountered of that decidedly curious nation called the British. And let us not forget Tommy Atkins. There he was all alive and as rigid as a lamp post. He was rather of a melancholy temperament, and moved as if the drill-sergeant were continually at his elbow; but nevertheless he looked happy although not so free-and easy as his comrades of the ocean.

The mandwa or pavilion which the *Fete* Committee prepared for the reception of the 2,000 soldiers and sailors for whom they had undertaken to provide was a gigantic erection, 450 feet long by 165 broad. One hundred feet at the southern end was reserved for the principal officials and residents of Bombay. At the northern end another 100 feet was set apart for the accommodation of the general public. The rest of the space, was, of course, occupied by the tables and benches required for the sailors and soldiers. The roof of the pavilion was only light matting, and the sides were open all round; so that if either Jack or Tommy felt æsthetic, he could admire the view of Back Bay on one side, the Secretariat and University Buildings on the other, Malabar Hill in the distance, or the peninsula of Colaba. There were eight huge lines of tables, each arranged to hold 250 sailors. The lines formed by these tables were decorated profusely with small flags, festoons of imitation flowers, and palm leaves, so that each one formed quite a picturesque avenue in itself. The picturesque effect of the avenues was heightened by the light pillars which supported the roof, each one being covered with cloth of a blue and white spiral pattern. The front of the pavilion was very profusely decorated. Above the main entrance, a hugely exaggerated copy of the ornamental tickets was displayed, with its ferocious looking guardsman on one side of the scroll bearing the names of the ships of the Flying Squadron, and on the other an equally ferocious looking sailor, who clutched his Union Jack as if he was afraid of his companion on the opposite side attempting to seize it. Flags waved on each side of this painting, and among the flags and evergreens peeped forth several scrolls emblazoned with verses from the anthem, "God Bless the Prince of Wales." A number of flowers and shrubs adorned the roadway up to the entrance. The place reserved for the accommodation of the principal inhabitants was beautifully carpeted and filled with handsome red-lined chairs and blackwood carved couches. Down the centre of the whole pavilion a carpeted lane was reserved for the Prince of Wales. From this brief sketch our readers may easily imagine that the pavilion looked exceedingly well; and perhaps the following details of the quantity of ornaments used in the decorations may indicate how much trouble the Committee of Management and their Secretary must have taken to make it do so:—There were 160 yards of green wreathing; 3,000 little gold and silver flags for the decoration of the dishes and the tables; 500 imitation flowers; several hundred yards of treble wreathing of blue and almost every other colour in the rainbow; 1,000 pots of flowers, hung on the ornamental upright pillars; 3,000 flags hung over the whole building; 100 naval flags, hung at the entrance; 1,000 palm leaves spread throughout the building; 1,000 nosegays of roses, placed on the tables, &c. A large number of these articles were made or prepared in the House of Correction, and many of the flags were borrowed from the Dockyard authorities.

Shortly before three o'clock, a large crowd of Blue Jackets had assembled at the Apollo Bunder; and each man with his loose white jacket trimmed with blue, wide white trousers, and broad straw hat with a ribbon round it bearing the name of the vessel he belonged to, helped to make up a very picturesque crowd. Led by Major Walshe and Captain Fanshawe, of the Undaunted, they marched, cheered by the music of the band of the Undaunted, to the Pavilion where they were received at the entrance by the welcome strains of "The Roast Beef of Old England" from the bandsmen of the 20th N. I. The Blue Jackets seemed to be rather subdued at first, and marched to their places in a very demure and staid manner; but when they caught sight of the sucking-pigs, the tongues, the coils of beef, the lumps of bread, the "chunks" of mutton, the cheeses, the fowls, the ducks, the bottles of beer, porter, and sodawater, the clay pipes settled artfully on the top of cakes of tobacco—when they saw all this, we say, that they unbent, for we saw several old Salts nudging each other, and our ears certainly heard more than one muttered exclamation, "O my eye, Bill, ain't this prime!" The Rev Mr. Maule kindly lost no time in saying grace. Then such a rattling of dishes, such a clinking of knives and forks, such a hum of suppressed fury, inaugurated the attack upon the viands as pen cannot describe. The mingled sounds were like the hum of a distant army composed of millions of men; like the sea, after it has dashed in upon the shore, rushing back again and making all the pebbles in the shingle clatter; like the signals of the approach of a cloud of locusts swooping down to devour the fair produce of the land; and like a number of other things which we have not time at present to mention. It was hard work for the first ten minutes—very; but after that space of time had gone the way of a quantity of meat and beer, Jack's fury relented. He had now time to grasp the handles of his knife and fork firmly, to place his fists well down upon the tables, so that the knives and forks pointed upwards, and to remark confidentially that "this was not so bad—blessed if it was." In twenty minutes, or say twenty-five at the outside, Jack was defeated. He had to succumb to repletion. He had to choose between the alternatives of smoking the pipe of peace, or lying back in his chair and scowling at the unconsumed *debris* of plum-pudding and beef. He chose the former. Sweet and pleasant was it to see him pick up the snow-white clay, place the capacious bowl in the hollow of his left hand, and then press into it shreds of the fragrant weed. But more pleasant was it to see him poise the tiny stem between the fore finger and thumb of his right hand and convey it to his mouth, and then lie back, with an expression of contentment on his face that the gods might envy, and call to the Portuguese servant who had been ministering to his wants, "Hi, you there; bring a fellow a light will you, like a good chap, and don't stop on the road to bury your mother!" When the smoke was done, Jack chaffed Jack, and there was sport. "Old Beeswax, how do you feel now!" "Much as I used to feel, young Cockles; how are you." "Hallo, you there Bill, you're mighty red in the gils; I hope you aint a-goin' to die of appleplexy, and leave us all a weeping for ye." "Never you mind," says Bill; "you won't die o' apperplexy—least ways, not naturally—for you'll be hung at the yardarm for impereence!" Bill's sally provokes a roar, and his opponent is shouted to by a number of Merry Jacks, "Had you there, Tom —Ha! ha! had you there. Better take care o' Bill; he is a rum 'un, mind you." Bill looks flattered at the insinuation. And so the fun goes on. Jack, Tom, and Bill in the course of time lay aside their pipes, and gravely place their hats on their knees. Then they pull out the flags that had been stuck in the plum pudding and pierce them into their hats; they also get hold of flowers, bits of tinsel, and their large illuminated tickets and pressed them between the straw and the rib bons, where they share the honours of attraction with the plumpadding flags. That hero of song, who was to have a feather stuck in his hat and be called Doodle-Dandy, could not have felt more proud of his headpiece than Jack did of his yesterday after dinner.

The dinner was witnessed by a large number of ladies and gentlemen who were deeply interested in Jack's proceedings. The inner row of sofas in the reserved space was filled with ladies and gentlemen, among whom were several resplendent looking Rajahs. The Rajah of Kolapore, the Rajah of Rajpipla, the Rajah of Chota Oodeypore, the Chief of Sawunt Waree, were all present there with their armed followers. To young Kolapore, the scene seemed to be peculiarly novel. Behind the Rajahs sat a bevy of richly dressed Parsee ladies, with here and there a Hindoo lady among them. Among the European gentlemen present we noticed Colonel Schneider, Captain Salmon, Colonel Lester, Colonel Bond, Major Walshe, Mr. Hammick C.S., the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, the Hon Mr. Scoble, Advocate General, Mr. E. D. Sassoon, Mr. Jackson, and a number of others "too numerous to mention." Among the natives we observed—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee, Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee, Mr. Morarjee Goculdass, Mr. Luckmidass Khimjee, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Nana Morojee, Khan Bahadoor Dustoor Nusserwanjee, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Dr. Shantaram Vithul, Mr. Janardhun Gopall, Mr. Khunderao Chimanrao, Mr. Bhandarkar, Mr. Tapidas Varjdas, &c.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE.

At half-past four there was a sudden commotion among the large crowd of ladies, gentlemen, sailors and soldiers, as the Prince's equipage had been observed dashing round from the Secretariat in the direction of the pavilion. H. R. H. arrived a few seconds afterwards and was received at the gateway by the Sailors' *Fete* Committee, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Major Walshe, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote. While the native band was still playing "God Save the Queen," the Prince shook hands heartily with the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, the Hon. Mr. Scoble, Major Walshe, and Mr. Byramjee, after which a procession was formed, and accompanied by Admirals Macdonald and Lambert, Sir Charles Staveley, Commander-in-Chief, Lord Scott, Mr. Souter, Commissioner of Police, &c., proceeded down the central pathway until he arrived in the middle of the men. The pavilion rang with cheering, and H. R. H. had plenty of work in giving each successive cheer a genial acknowledgment. As the Prince desired to stand up and address the men three or four sailors instantly seized one of the large forms and dragged it towards him; while some native soldiers' rushed for one of the scarlet sofas and endeavoured to drag it near the Prince. H. R. H. smiled when he saw everybody's enthusiasm, and, saying that the plain form brought by the Blue Jackets was quite sufficient for him, he mounted it amid deafening cheers, and said in a clear loud voice—"My lads—I am very glad to see you. I hope you are all enjoying yourselves. I drink to the health and prosperity of the Indian and Flying Squadrons." So saying, the Prince took a glass of lemonade and drank the toast amid great cheering, during which the sailors exhibited the greatest possible excitement. H. R. H. then marched down the central avenue again, and entering his carriage was driven away rapidly to the Elphinstone Dock. Shortly after the Prince's departure, a number of men of the R. A., under Captain Day, and a number of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, under Captain Daly, and about 120 of the 2nd Queen's, under Capain Holt, marched into dinner; and under the influence of the good things provided for them the soldiers soon looked jolly and comfortable, imitating Jack so far as to adorn their helmets with paper flowers and little tin flags which rattled as they moved. The sailors now went in thoroughly for enjoying "all the fun of the fair." Here was one group of Jacks, with a little man on a chair in the middle singing a melancholy song, which moved some of them so deeply that we observed one turning round and reproving a red-faced youth who was irreverent enough to continue filling his pipe during the chorus. Mr. Samuel Snell, ship's corporal on the Serapis, was called and mounting the chair sang sweetly enough, "The Anchor's Weighed." After which a rosy-faced stout little man took possession of the chair, and after taking off his cap and pulling his forelocks in the orthodox way, told the ladies and gentlemen present that he had composed the song he then held in his hand and hoped as how they would join him in the chorus as the tune was the same one as "God Bless the Prince of Wales." The audience cheered Mr. George Spry—for this was no other than Mr. Spry, the captain of the forecastle of the Serapis—and he then sung in a loud musical voice the following verses:—

OUR FUTURE KING.

AIR—God Bless the Prince of Wales.

Look at you noble vessels in bunting dressed so gay;
The sight is grand, four yards well manned,
Yes, 'tis a glorious day.
And skimming over the water, like birds upon the wing,
Are boats, brave hearts containing,
To greet their future King.

Chorus. { Come all ye British subjects (seaman) with shouts of the air shall ring
Three loud huzzas, my hearty tars, for England's future King.

Along the shore assembled are subjects loyal and true
Who loudly cheer, the Prince is here
To him all honour due.
Now guns peel forth like thunder, the very air does ring
With joyful strains of music to greet our future King.

Chorus, &c.

Long may such cries of welcome be heard from India's shore
May Heaven pour down, on England's crown its blessings evermore.
Our ears upon the Ocean, long may their pennant wave,
Our troops maintain their glorious name, the bravest of the brave.

Chorus, &c.

There were more singing, more dancing, more skylarking of various kinds, and then the company began to leave the ground. It was one of the most amusing sights imaginable to see two Jacks hugging each other round the neck and attempting to waltz to a polka tune played by the native band; and to observe the "styles" of the various couples in a huge ring that was formed for the accommodation of a number of dancers. The native soldiers played polkas to Jack, and Jack polkaed to the music, all in the most good-humoured way possible. In some instances soldiers and sailors danced together, and in others there were ugly tumbles, which the recipients, however, thought little about. We could give many more details about this singularly successful *fete*, for which Major Walshe ought not to be stinted credit; but neither space nor time will permit us to do so.

ADDRESS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

HALF-past 1 o'clock yesterday was appointed for the presentation of an address from the Bombay University to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. At the appointed time the Prince arrived at the entrance to the Sir Cowasjee Jehangier Hall where he was met by the Vice-Chancellor, the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, by the Deans, the Hon. Mr. Scoble, Colonel Kennedy and Dr. Thom, and the following Syndics were also present to receive His Royal Highness: Mr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Dr. Hunter, Dr. Cook, Members of the Board of Accounts and the Registrar. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Sir B. Frere and Major General Browne and a small staff of officers. A procession was then formed headed by the Assistant Registrar, Rao Saheb Gunpatrao Moroba Pitale. On reaching the Dais at the end of the Hall, His Royal Highness took a seat on the right of the Vice-Chancellor and Sir B. Frere stood on the left. The Vice-Chancellor then said that a special meeting of the members of the University had been called for the purpose of presenting an address to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and he begged most sincerely to thank His Royal Highness for the honour done to the University by his presence on this occasion. Mr. Gibbs then proceeded to read the following address:—

To His Royal Highness ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Earl of Chester, Carrick and Dublin, Baron of Renfrew, and Lord of the Isles,—K.G., K.P., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Barister-at-law, D.C.L., LL.D., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,—In common with all our fellow-subjects in India, we, the Senate of the University of Bombay, desire to offer your Royal Highness our most loyal and hearty welcome on your arrival among us.

Connected as your Royal Highness has been with various Universities in Great Britian, we feel confident that it will be a source of gratification to you to learn that this University has, during the eighteen years of its existence, endeavoured faithfully to discharge the high function entrusted to it of fostering liberal education among the Natives of this Presidency, and of making them familiar with the science and culture of the West.

That the anticipations of the founders of the University have been amply realised, is sufficiently shown by the large numbers who annually apply to be admitted to the privileges of an academic education, and by the considerable proportion of these on whom the University is able, after satisfactory tests, to confer its degrees and other honours.

The endeavours of the State to promote higher education among the people have been warmly and generously supported both by Native Princes and Chiefs and by influential citizens of Bombay, who have bestowed munificent donations on the University, with the view of furthering its aims and rewarding successful students.

Such evidences of interest, together with the yearly increasing popularity of the Indian Universities, afford good ground for believing that these institutions will yet play an important part in the history of the country, not only by contributing to the permanent elevation, intellectual and moral, of the people, but also by bringing closer together the various classes of Her Majesty's subjects in this portion of the Empire, and giving them a training which may qualify them to take part in the administration of Government.

Thanking your Royal Highness for the interest you have evinced in our institution by your acceptance of this address, and trusting that your visit to India may be as full of satisfaction to your Royal Highness as it will certainly be fraught with benefit to this country,—We have, &c.

To which His Royal Highness made the following excellent reply, which he read very clearly and distinctly:—

"GENTLEMEN,—I thank you cordially for your address of welcome to Bombay.

"From my own early training and the associations of the days when I was myself a student at Oxford and Cambridge, and attending lectures at Edinburgh, I have had deeply impressed on me the value of such institutions as yours in promoting education of every kind and in maintaining a high general standard of moral as well as intellectual culture.

"I am glad to learn from your address and from the facts which are patent in the history of your foundations and in the work of your University, that the noble ends which your founders placed before themselves have already been realized, even beyond their most sanguine expectations.

"The generous manner in which native Princes and Chiefs, and your rich and influential citizens, have supported your University show how well your work is appreciated. You have thus placed before you and before those who will succeed you, a guage of work yet to be done and expectations yet to be fulfilled which, I have no doubt, will ensure a continuance of strennous exertion. Without this the best devised charters and the largest endowments must be ineffectual in stimulating the intellectual activity of a people.

"In assisting you to found this and the sister Universities, the British Government gave you the means of obtaining for yourselves that which Europe regards as at once the best product and the most effectual safeguard of civilization and intellectual progress.

"I earnestly trust that the same results which have followed the growth of Universities in the West may attend their institution in this country, and that a career of usefulness to which those after us may look back with gratitude, is opening before the young University of Bombay."

The Vice-Chancellor then declared that the meeting would adjourn, and the procession was formed in the same order as before, and His Royal Highness was conducted to his carriage and soon after drove off. At the entrance to the Hall a guard of honour of Native Infantry was drawn up to receive His Royal Highness accompanied by the regimental band which played the National Anthem on the arrival and departure of the Prince. A Royal salute was also fired when the Prince took his departure. The Prince was exceedingly courteous and bland in his manner, but the ceremonial observed was somewhat too formal, and no attempt was made to show His Royal Highness the beautiful architectural features of the Jehanghier Hall which at mid-day yesterday were specially charming.

RETURN VISITS BY THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE NEW SECRETARIAT.

YESTERDAY from 3 to 3-40 p.m., the Prince of Wales paid return visits, at the New Secretariat, to their Highnesses the Maharaja of Edur, Meer Ali Morad Khan of Khyrpoor, the Nawab of Joonagurh, the Jam Saheb of Nowanuggur, the Thakore Saheb of Dhownuggur, the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadra, the Raja of Rajpipla, His Excellency the Dewan of Palhunpoor, and His Highness the Nawab of Radhunpoor. The Chiefs drove up through the north gate of the Secretariat compound in the order given above. The carriages set down at the grand entrance, and proceeded to the south door, where they took up. As each Chief arrived, he and his suite were shown upstairs into the room, in which they received His Royal Highness, on intimation being given that it was ready. After the reception was over, they turned to the right and proceeded up the corridor, and left the building by the southern staircase. The political officers concerned had arranged that the four Chiefs first mentioned should arrive punctually at 15 minutes to 3 p.m., in order that they might be ready in their rooms to receive the visits of His Royal Highness as soon as he arrived. Similarly the remaining Chiefs in the order given arrived a quarter of an hour before the hour appointed for the return visit. The Military Department had arranged for lining the corridors with troops in the passages. A part of the native police were stationed in the Secretariat compound to carry out the necessary arrangements for preserving order, and for the arrival and departure of the carriages of the Chiefs.

VISIT TO THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Late on Wednesday the evening, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales paid a return visit to the Gaekwar of Baroda, at the Maharaja's residence, Lall Baug, Parell. The Prince was accompanied by Sir Richard Meade, the Agent to the Governor-General and Special Commissioner at Baroda, the Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, Major P. D. Henderson, Major Sartorius, and by several members of H. R. H.'s personal staff, and was escorted by a party of cavalry. Four of the Maharaja's principal officers waited upon the Prince at the gate of the bungalow of the Maharaja of Oodeypore, and escorted His Royal Highness to the Maharaja's residence, where His Royal Highness was met by the Gaekwar as he alighted from his carriage. A large number of people assembled along the route to see the Prince pass, and cheered him heartily when he appeared. A guard of honour was drawn up in front of the Gaekwar's residence and presented arms as the Prince passed, and a Royal salute was fired. The officials and Sirdars of the Gaekwar were presented to His Royal Highness; and the usual ceremony of presenting *nuzzurs* and *utter* and *pan* was gone through. The latter were presented to the Prince by the Gaekwar, and to H. R. H.'s attendants by the principal Sirdars. His Royal Highness's presents to the Gaekwar were then brought in by the attendants. They included a sword similar to that presented to the Maharana of Oodeypore, a gold watch and massive chain, a medal similar to the one given to the other Princes, which was placed round the Gaekwar's neck by Major Henderson, a large book of fine engravings entitled "Windsor Castle," bound in red morrocco, three smaller works, a large gold snuff box set with brilliants and bearing the Prince's monogram and plumes on the lid; and an album of portraits of the Royal Family of England. The Prince was then conducted to Ranee Jumnabai's audience chamber, where, seated before a purdah, behind which was the Ranee, His Royal Highness held a short conversation with her through an interpreter. The following presents for the Ranee were next brought in:—A large gold bracelet on the clasp of which was the Prince's portrait set in diamonds, a gold and enamel locket studded with precious stones; a portrait of Her Majesty the Queen Victoria (sent by the Queen herself). Sir T. Madava Row was also presented with a commemorative gold medal, which the Prince himself attached to the Prime Minister's dress, and a massive gold ring. The Gaekwar's presents to the Prince were then shown to His Royal Highness. They consisted of a beautiful silver tea service, manufactured at Madras, enclosed in a blackwood cabinet; two rhinoceros hide shields; three swords, two of which had gold scabbards, while the scabbard of the third was of silver and the hilt set with diamonds, a large silver tray with beautifully chased figures representative of Hindoo mythology, two silver lances, an album in carved ebony covers, a large gold embroidered shawl, and a pearl necklace with an emerald pendant set in gold. The Ranee's presents to the Prince of Wales consisted of a diamond ring and a magnificent diamond brooch. The Gaekwar conducted the Prince back to his carriage, and the deputation of Sirdars accompanied him on his return to Government House. Another Royal salute was fired on His Royal Highness's departure from the Maharaja's residence.

VISIT TO THE MAHARAJA OF EDUR.

At 3 P.M., His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales returned the visit of His Highness the Maharaja of Edur at the New Secretariat.

The Prince was accompanied by the Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, Major P. D. Henderson, Major R. W. Sartorius, and by several members of the personal staff of His Royal Highness. The Prince was escorted by a party of cavalry.

The Maharaja met the Prince at the door of the room in the New Secretariat Buildings, which His Royal Highness occupied, and conducted His Royal Highness to a seat on his right hand.

On the left of the Maharaja were seated the officer on duty with His Highness and the officials and Sirdars in attendance. On the right of the Prince were seated the other British officers present, in the order of their rank.

The officials and Sirdars of the Maharaja were then presented to His Royal Highness by the Political Officer on duty with His Highness. They all presented the usual nuzzurs, which were touched and remitted.

At parting *uttur* and *pan* were presented to the Prince by the Maharaja, and to the British officers present by his principal Sirdars.

On the departure of the Prince, the Maharaja accompanied His Royal Highness to the door of the Reception-room where His Royal Highness was met by the Meer of Khyrpoor.

A Royal salute was fired on His Royal Highness' arrival at the Secretariat Buildings.

A guard of honour was drawn up at the Secretariat Buildings, and presented arms as His Highness passed.

VISIT TO H. H. MEER ALI MORAD KHAN.

After the visit to the Maharaja of Edur, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales returned the visit of His Highness Meer Ali Morad Khan of Khyrpoor at the New Secretariat.

The Prince was accompanied by the Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, the Commissioner in Sind, Major P. D. Henderson, Major R. W. Sartorius, and by several members of the personal staff of His Royal Highness.

The Meer met the Prince at the door of the Edur Reception-room, and conducted His Royal Highness to a seat on his right hand.

The officials and Sirdars of the Meer were presented to His Royal Highness by the Political Officer on duty with His Highness. They all presented the usual nuzzurs, which were touched and remitted.

At parting, *uttur* and *pan* were presented to the Prince by the Meer, and to the British officers present by his principal Sirdars.

On the departure of the Prince, the Meer and his Sirdars accompanied His Royal Highness to the door of the Reception-room, where His Royal Highness was met by the Nawab of Joonagurh.

VISIT TO THE NAWAB OF JOONAGURH.

After the visit to the Meer of Khyrpoor, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales returned the visit of His Highness the Nawab of Joonagurh, K.C.S.I.

The Nawab met His Royal Highness at the door of the Khyrpoor Reception-room, and conducted His Royal Highness to a seat on his right hand.

At parting *uttur* and *pan* were presented by the Nawab to the Prince, and to the British officers present by his principal Sirdars.

On the departure of the Prince, the Nawab and his Sirdars accompanied His Royal Highness to the door of the Reception-room, where his Royal Highness was met by the Jam of Nowanuggur.

VISITS TO OTHER CHIEFS.

The ceremonies observed on the visits to the Jam of Nowanuggur, the Thakoor Saheb of Bhownuggur, the Raj Saheb of Dhrangdra, the Raja of Rajpeepla, His Excellency the Dewan of Palanpoor, and the Nawab of Radhanpoor, who were successively visited after the Nawab of Joonagurh, were similar in character to those observed in the case of the Nawab.

As the Prince left the Reception-room of the Jam of Nowanuggur, he was met by the Thakoor Saheb of Bhownuggur, and so on. A deputation, consisting of four Sirdars of the last Chief visited, namely, His Highness the Nawab of Radhunpoor, accompanied His Royal Highness to the Elphinstone Dock.

A Royal salute was fired on His Royal Highness' departure from the New Secretariat Buildings, and the guard of honour presented arms as His Royal Highness passed.

RETURN VISIT BY THE PRINCE OF WALES TO SIR SALAR JUNG.

At 6-15 P. M., His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales returned the visit of his Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G. C. S. I., at the bungalow of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Malabar Hill.

The Prince was accompanied by the Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government; Major P. D. Henderson; Major R. W. Sartorius; and by several members of the personal staff of His Royal Highness.

At 5-30 P.M. four principal officers of Hyderabad waited upon the Prince at the Elphinstone Dock, and escorted His Royal Highness to Sir Salar Jung's residence at Malabar Hill.

Sir Salar Jung himself met the Prince as he alighted from his carriage, and conducted His Royal Highness to a seat on his right hand.

On the left of Sir Salar Jung were seated the Hyderabad officials and Sirdars in attendance according to rank. On the right of the Prince were seated the other British officers present, in the order of their rank.

The Hyderabad officials and Sirdars were then presented to His Royal Highness by the Political Officer on duty with Sir Salar Jung. They all presented the usual nuzzurs, which were touched and remitted.

At parting *uttur* and *pan* were presented to the Prince by Sir Salar Jung, and to the British officers present by the principal officials. Before leaving the room, Sir Salar Jung made a present of the undermentioned articles to Sir Salar Jung:—a sword and scabbard belt; a ring; a commemorative medal; and three valuable books bound in red morocco. The Prince asked Sir Salar Jung to be the bearer of the following presents from His Royal Highness to the young Nizam:—a silver flagon of the time of the Duke of Marlborough; a commemorative medal; a ring; three rifles; and four books elegantly bound in red morocco with the Prince's monograms on the cover of each. Sir Salar Jung gave no presents to the Prince. According to custom, however, scent bottles were given by Sir Salar Jung to the Prince, and by the principal officers to the members of His Royal Highness's suite.

On the departure of the Prince, Sir Salar Jung conducted His Royal Highness to his carriage, and the four principal officers of Hyderabad to the spot where His Royal Highness was met by a deputation from the Maharaja of Mysore.

Royal salute was fired from the Saluting Battery, of the Brigade of Artillery on His Royal Highness's arrival and departure.

A guard of honour was drawn up at Sir Salar Jung's residence, and presented arms as His Royal Highness passed.

VISIT TO THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

At 6-35 P.M., His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales returned the visit of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore at his residence, "Altamont," Khumballa Hill.

The Prince was accompanied by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, the Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, Sir Bartle Frere, Mr. F. H. Souter, C.S.I., Major P. D. Henderson, Major R. W. Sartorius, and by some members of the personal staff of His Royal Highness. His Royal Highness was escorted by a party of cavalry.

At 6.25 P.M., four of the principal officers of the Maharaja waited upon the Prince at the gate of the residence of Sir Salar Jung, and escorted His Royal Highness to the Maharaja's residence.

The Maharaja himself met the Prince as he alighted from his carriage, and conducted His Royal Highness to a seat on his right hand. The rest of the ceremonies were similar to those adopted at the visit to Sir Salar Jung. On rising to leave, the Prince of Wales presented the following articles to the Maharaja:—a breech-loading rifle; a large gold snuff-box set with brilliants, and bearing the Prince's monogram on the lid; a diamond ring with His Royal Highness's portrait set in brilliants; a sword and scabbard belt, a silver flagon of the time of the Duke of Marlborough; a pair of large field glasses; a riding whip; and three books, one of which was "India and its native Princes," and the other was "the National Memorial of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort," all of them elegantly bound in red Morocco and bearing the Prince's monogram. His Royal Highness was then taken to tables on which were spread the presents intended for him, which the Maharaja asked His Royal Highness to accept. They consisted of a gold cup manufactured in Mysore in the year of His Royal Highness's marriage with the Princess of Wales, and called the "Alexandra Cup"; a very valuable bracelet containing different varieties of precious stones found in Southern India and Ceylon, and moulded

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

The petitions of the several persons hereund r named and descri d have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respect vely for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI:—

Sheoram Soobhaejee, and his mother Laxoomeebaee, widow of the late Soobhujee Nanoojee, Grocers.

Tuchuram Mithabhai, a glass merchant.

Toolseedass Mithabhai, a glass merchant.

Allarakhabhoy Sowjee, who lately traded in his own name, and under the name and firm of Manockbhoy Moosaman as a general merchant.

Edward John Britton, an engine-driver in the G. I. P. Railway.

Henry de Silva, formerly a fitter, at present unemployed.

Thacker Bhimjee Soondurjee and Lalljee Soondurjee, milkmen.

Shaik Amed bin Abdool Cadur, formerly an English writer, now unemployed.

Dajee Gopall, a clerk to Messrs Lynch & Tobin.

Edward George Campbell McDowell, formerly an Inspector in the Health Department, Bombay Municipality, at present unemployed.

Lalljee Haldarjee, formerly a mehta, now unemployed.

William Arthur Donohoe, a clerk in the Public Works Department.

Thomas Nicholas Palmer, a musical-instrument repairer at S. Rose & Co.

Morobs Soondarjee Kirtikar, unemployed.

Ardaseer Cursetjee Cama, who lately carried on business in partnership with Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and Company as a general merchant.

Raghunath Ramjee Haldunker, a clerk in the service of the Secretary of the Church Missionary Society.

Francis Azevedo, a public accountant, and also an Accountant to Messrs. S. Rose & Co.

Vajeer Cumal, Vullee Cumal, and Raja Noora, cart drivers.

Pandoo Harry Bhosley, and Baya, widow of the late Abba Moot; the first-named insolvent is a dealer in toddy, and the second unemployed.

Gopaljee Nurbheram, formerly trading in partnership with Ramchunder Venkatesh under the name of Ramchunder Venkatesh as a cotton merchant, now unemployed.

Rangroo (alias Rango Soobarao), a Marathi writer.

Oosmaekhan Mahomedkhan, Rahimonkhan, Oosmankhan, and Ebrahim Hajee Meeya; the first-named insolvent is unemployed, and the second and third are brokers.

Mahomed Hoosein bin Ameeroodin, a broker.

Fuckeeroodin Mottee, a dealer in hay.

Heerajee Dadoo Meeya, a dealer in fowls and sundry other goods.

Bhicajee Nowrojee Andhiaroo, a clerk in the G. I. P. Railway Company.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 4th instant.

Read Government Resolution No. 1329, dated 1st November, stating in reply to the resolution of the Trustees regarding the lease of land on Modjy Bay Imperial Estate to Sitaba Girmsajee, that Government cannot consent to the land in question being leased beyond the term for which it is vested in the trustees, because it is very awkwardly situated, and, if occupied as proposed, would interfere with the appropriation of the adjoining plots.

Read letter from the Acting Traffic Manager, dated 21st October, stating, in reply to an enquiry made, that Sitaba Girmsjee is willing to accept a lease for 5 years.

RESOLUTION.—A lease for 5 years may be granted.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 21st October, submitting a plan showing the area at Tank Bunder which he considers should be set apart for a cremation ground." It measures 15,267 square yards. If the trustees approve of the plan, he suggests that it be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for his decision.

The Land Committee approve of the proposal.

RESOLUTION.—The Trustees approve of a settlement on the basis suggested by the Chief Engineer, and the Municipal Commissioner should be informed accordingly. It should also be intimated that the Trustees expect the Municipality to put a wall round the cremation ground.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 21st October, suggesting that the cross roads between Ephistone Bridge and Musjid Sidings be named as follows, taking them from the south northward:—

Thana Street,	Nagpore Street,
Callian Street,	Poona Street,
Nassick Street,	

and that the two unnamed roads to the south of Musjid Sidings be named Clare Street and Fleming Street respectively.

The Land Committee approve of the suggestion.

RESOLUTION.—The proposed nomenclature of the roads north of Musjid Siding is approved. The two unnamed roads south of that siding should be called respectively Coorla Street and Panwell Street.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 27th October, requesting that the Trustees will adopt such measures as to allow of the watering of the Frere Road.

RESOLUTION.—The Municipal Commissioner should be informed that the road referred to is already being watered by the Trustees.

Read letter from the Superintendent Government Observatory, dated 27th October, suggesting that the Harbour Clock be illuminated on the occasion of the harbour illuminations in honor of the Prince of Wales' visit to Bombay.

The Commissary of Ordnance should be asked if there is any objection on account of the powder stored in the Arsenal to the clock being illuminated, and the opportunity should be taken of ascertaining what quantity of powder is stored in the Arsenal.

Submitted the accounts of the Trustees to 30th September duly audited.

RESOLUTION.—The accounts should be published in the *Government Gazette* as required by Section LVI. of the Port Trust Act.

Read Government Resolution No. 1336, dated 1st November, stating, with references to the tenders for No. 1 contract Prince's Dock that they agree with the Trustees in considering that Messrs. Glover and Company's tender, though a little higher than that of Messrs. Burn and Co., is, on the whole, preferable.

They desire that certain alterations which they specify should be made in the contract, and they draw the attention of the Trustees to the marginal remarks and pencil amendments made by the Government Solicitor in the contract, and they forward a copy of that officer's report for the consideration of the Trustees' legal adviser.

RESOLUTION.—The Resolution should be communicated to Messrs. Glover and Company and, if they assent in writing to the alterations in the contract which are required by Government, they should be informed that they may go on with the work; that the contract will be prepared by the Trustees' Solicitor in accordance with the wishes of Government, and that they must thereafter sign it as soon as possible.

Government should likewise be informed of the steps which the Trustees are taking in the matter.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

An ordinary and special meeting of the board of directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday morning in York-Chambers, King street. Mr. E. Ashworth presided, and amongst the other gentlemen present were Messrs. John Cheetham, Hugh Mason, Zigomala, F. Goldschmidt, J. Fox Turner, W. Agnew, B. Armitage, J. Lord, J. Nichol Fleming, and Mr. T. Browning (secretary.) The meeting had been called a week earlier in consequence of the documents received in reference to the Indian import duties, and some discussion took place on the following letter, which had been forwarded to the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, by the president, on the New Indian Tariff Act:—

October 18, 1875.

My Lord Marquis,—The Indian Tariff Act of 1875, affecting as it does the interests and well-being of so many of Her Majesty's subjects in England as well as of those in India, engaged the early and earnest attention of the Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, who on the 29th of September appointed a committee from their number to lay before your Lordship in Council their views on some of the provisions of that Act. The Directors have now learned that your Lordship has resolved on sending a commissioner to confer with the Government of India on the subject of the new tariff; and the satisfaction with which they greet such a measure has been increased by the announcement that the choice has fallen on Sir Louis Mallet, then whom no one is more competent to assist in fairly discussing and soundly solving the questions that have arisen out of the above-named act. The parts of the act which call for the special attention of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce are those relating to the import duty on cotton goods and yarns.

The tariff values on various descriptions as now fixed the directors consider are on the whole fair, but they deeply regret to find that no step has been taken towards a final abolition of the duties. Indeed, judging from the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Hope when introducing the bill, they are regarded as a desirable and permanent source of revenue. It is not the purpose of the directors to follow Mr. Hope through all his arguments, but they feel called upon to notice some of them.

They would, in the first place, and in the most emphatic manner, condemn as unsound in principle the newly imposed duty of 5 per cent. on long-stapled cotton imported into India, a tax which, it is said, is intended in some degree to counterbalance the protection now afforded to manufacturers in India; and they would not less earnestly protest against any such other antidote to protection as is shadowed out by Mr. Hope in his following remarks:—"If, in spite of such precautions, the Indian local manufacture should assume more important dimensions than at present, then there appears no doubt that the proper course would be not a repeal of the important duty, with its concomitant resort to more objectionable taxation, but the imposition of an excise duty."

Does Mr. Hope seriously intend to propose that Government having, however unintentionally, afforded protection to Indian manufactures by levying import duties on competing goods, shall continue that policy with the intention in reserve of ultimately crushing the industry thus fostered by imposing an excise duty which could not have been foreseen by those who have embarked in it?

Already the shares of Bombay mills have fallen 30 to 40 per cent. on the average during the last 15 months, and Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, who representing, as he does, a large interest in Bombay mills, is entitled to be heard, at a recent public meeting drew a very unfavourable picture of the disadvantages under which manufacturers in India laboured as compared with those in England. Evidence, indeed, is not wanting in support of the former statement made by this Chamber, that the protection was unduly stimulating cotton manufacture in India to the prejudice, in the first place, of the consumer, and ultimately of the Indian producer himself.

Mr. Hope states that only a small portion of the goods now imported into India are of the coarse kinds such as are produced there, and says that Government derives very little revenue on this branch of imports; but he fails to see the shutting out of so large a portion of English manufactures by levying duty thereon compels the consumer to pay the Indian producer a higher price than he otherwise would, thereby augmenting the latter's gains certainly but contributing nothing to the State.

As pointed out to your Lordship by the deputation from this Chamber in November last, and indeed as now admitted by Mr. Hope, some cloths manufactured from Indian-grown cotton will, hence to India notwithstanding the law being subjected to import duty, and there is reason to believe that if they were admitted free the quantity would be materially increased, whilst it is certain that the removal of the impost on cotton goods generally by reducing their cost would result in a large augmentation to consumption.

It was argued by Mr. Hope, with the support of His Excellency the Viceroy, that because there has been no falling off in the total value of shipments hence to India, there is no evidence that the trade has suffered from the artificial stimulus accorded to manufacturing there; but to argue thus is to overlook the natural increase of consumption, and the argument may be met by showing how largely the exports from Great Britain to Calcutta, where there are only two cotton mills, have increased as compared with those to Bombay where there are now so many!

The exports of plain cottons from Great Britain to Calcutta during the three years preceding the American war, viz., 1858 to 1860, averaged monthly 33,409,000 yards; while during the years 1873, 1874, and 1875 they have averaged 54,300,000 yards; to Bombay, during 1858 to 1860, the figures were 19,355, and in the years 1873 to 1875 21,754, showing an increase in the former case of 62 per cent. and in the latter of only 12 per cent.

The following figures show even more conclusively to what an extent the produce of Indian mills has displaced imports from Great Britain:—

The imports to Bombay of 20's to 30's mule twist and 20's warp during the years 1858 to 1860 averaged monthly 218 930 lb.; in the years 1872 to 1874 only 41,196lb.; of T cloths and domestics the imports to Bombay during 1858 to 1860 averaged monthly 96.180 pieces, during 1872 to 1874, 68,910 pieces.

If the Indian manufacturer possesses natural advantages that will enable him successfully to complete with the English producer, the latter must accept the position, but he may fairly claim that his fellow-subject and rival in India shall not be allowed to continue enjoying protection from which her Majesty's ministers have so assiduously laboured to free him in foreign countries.

His Excellency the Viceroy admits it is desirable that all protective taxes should be removed, and the import duties on cotton goods and yarns are admitted to be protective by the general tenour of Mr. Hope's remarks and by the fact of the imposition of a countervailing duty on raw cotton; indeed that they are so does not admit of doubt, nor can it be contended that the only barrier to their removal is a deficit in the revenue accounts. It may further be remarked that only a few years ago provision was made for the total abolition of the years Indian income tax, which indeed yielded much more than the duties on cotton goods.

The directors respectfully submit that it has rarely occurred that appeals made for so lengthened a period as theirs have been, against a tax admitted to be unsound in principle, have met with so little attempt at redress, and they earnestly hope that your Lordship in Council will prevail upon the Government of India to remove an impost so injurious to trade and to a large body of her Majesty's subjects in India and Great Britain. I have the honour to be, my Lord Marquis, your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

EDMUND ASHWORTH, President.

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH"—OCTOBER 23.

CRUEL, BUT COMPENDIOUS CRITICISM.—Mr. Irving's *Macbeth*—Mac*Bells*.

THOSE TERRIBLE TURKS!

"My dear fellow, you're looking quite blue. What is it? Indigo?"

"No. Turks."

THE RIDING LESSON.

Riding Master (to Sub, who is qualifying himself for the Punjaub Cavalry). "If your head was only turned the other way, what a splendid chest you'd 'ave, Mr Bowdrib!"

GENERAL SHUT-UP.

(Aldgate Pump included.)

O'er 'Change still hangs the fatal spell—
Clerics and spinsters Turkish sell;
Egyptian Drafts, too, downward jump,
And none may draw on Aldgate Pump!

EQUALITY.

Lady Clara Vere de Vere. "Can you tell me, Jane, what you most want for your wedding?"

Jane. "Really, my Lady, I can't hardly say. I 'aven't got nothing. But you'd know best, my Lady—anything just what you'd want, my Lady, if you was in the same position."

ADMIRALTY BLOCKADES (OR 'EADS?)

DEAR PUNCH.—I hear, on very good authority, that the Admiralty have issued orders that the Channel Squadron will proceed down the Channel, in future, on the block system, thereby avoiding all chances of collision.

Your obediently,
A SOOLDIER.

A TURKISH BATH.

(In the City.)

Mr. Punch. "Good Gracious, Mr. Jobberstock! What's the matter?"

Portly City Magnate. "Matter, Indeed! Just had a Turkish bath! Lost thousands o' pounds in less than no time! pheugh!!!"

FAME.

Donkey Boy (to Britisher, landing at Suez). "Dis berry Superior Donkey, Sar! Dis 'Doctor Kinecleo,' Sar!!"

THE PRINCE'S LAST WORDS.

Oct. 12, Dover Pier.

Lo, the Castalia ready to start,
And our pet Princess, with a tremulous heart,
Thinking of perils by sea and shore—
When there comes a Mayor (don't call him a bore!).
And, to the Mayor a natural pendent,
A Corporation, in robes resplendent,
And the suave Lord Warden, with patience rare,
Says, "Your Royal Highness, this is the May or."

He had an address, which he could not read,
For the Captain wanted to get up speed;
The moon was bright and the sea was calm,
And why should Royalty suffer a qualm?
There was tug and turmoil the deck all over,
So "unabetedly loyal" Dover
Was perforce content with a word in the *Times*,
And immortal fame in *Punch's* rhymes.

Never, since Princes had to be fluent,
Was better speech than our royal truant
Made to the mighty Mayor of Dover—
Who wished him fortunate passage over—
For he simply said, with his good-humoured air,
"I am much obliged to you, Mr. Mayor."
The Prince's laconic style of reply
We advise all mayor-ridden magnates to try.

MY BROKER.

Who leads me on to fields Elysian,
Where golden prospects greet my vision,—
And charges but a small commission;
My Broker.

Who, while I tradge through muddy ways,
Rides (for that small commission pays)
Behind a handsome pair of bays?
My Broker.

Who, sitting at Pactolus' fount,
Buys, sells, or holds for "next account,"
Charging, of course, a *small* amount?
My Broker.

Whose tone is soft, whose manner bland;
Who, lightly holding by my hand,
Talks figures I don't understand?
My Broker.

When panics come, who seems to wear
A calm, serene, superior air,
As if it wasn't *his* affair?
My Broker.

Whose wife's somewhere in the West;
Whose wife's in silk and sealskin drest;
Whose wines and weeds are of the best?
My Broker's.

Whose waist expands? Who still can sport
A face of roundest, ruddiest sort,
Through drinking forty-seven port?
My broker.

Whom did I look on as my friend,
Till he those "Turks" would recommend—
Yet knew the inevitable end?—
My Broker!

BEYOND A JOKE.

Scene—A Board-Room in Whitehall. Naval Lords in Council.

A Naval Lord. Ha! ha! ha! The best things I have heard for years. Ha! ha! ha! You will be the death of me!

Another Naval Lord. We have had a fine time of it Ha! ha! ha! [Roars of sympathetic laughter from other Naval Lords.]

Enter Mr. Punch.

Mr. Punch. I beg your pardon—perhaps you are busy!

A Naval Lord. Not at all, my dear Sir, not at all. We have nothing particular to do at this moment for a wonder.

Another Naval Lord. I say, tell him that good story—you know, the one about the Niggers. Now do. It will make him roar.

Other Naval Lords (to Mr. Punch). The funniest thing you ever hearp. Ha! ha! ha!

Mr. Punch. Perhaps it was reported in the papers?

A Naval Lord. I don't know. Why, bless you, my dear Sir, we never read the papers. But there, I will tell you the story, and if it doesn't make you shriek, well—It was talking to these fellows about that affair on the Solent. One of our ships ran down a yacht, don't you know, caused a couple of inquests, and then we said that the matter wasn't of sufficient importance to call for any official investigation! Wasn't that good? Ha! ha! ha!

Other Naval Lords. Ha! ha! ha! Eh?

Mr. Punch. Hum!

A Naval Lord. What, it doesn't make you laugh! Well, here's another story. We got a Paymaster (on full pay) to come up to town to draw up a circular. He was a barrister don't you know, and he drew up such a circular! He said that Captains commanding Her Majesty's ships must give up fugitive slaves seeking freedom under the shadow of the Union Jack! Well, we sent it out, and it made such a row! Ha! ha! ha!

Other Naval Lords. Ha! ha! ha! Good, eh?

Mr. Punch. Hum!!

A Naval Lord. Why, that doesn't make you laugh, either! How dull you are!

Another Naval Lord. Tell him about that ship—what was her name? The one you know we put in this month's Navy List with a note saying that she was at the bottom of the sea. Ha! ha! ha!

A Naval Lord. Ha! ha! ha! You mean the Vanguard.

Another Naval Lord. That's it. Ha! ha! ha! The Vanguard, (To Mr. Punch.) Now this will make you roar.

A Naval Lord. Well, Sir, a squadron of ironclads went into a fog, by order of the Admiral in command, at full speed! Funny notion, wasn't it. Ha! ha! ha! Well, one of the ships, having no fog signal (a capital joke that was too—wasn't it?), ran into another ship, and —ha! ha! ha!—ship No. Two went to the bottom! Wasn't that a joke? Ha! ha! ha!

Other Naval Lords. Ha! ha! ha! Go on.

A Naval Lord (with difficulty suppressing his merriment). Well, Sir of course there was a Court Martial, and the verdict was "Guilty" against the Captain of ship No. Two, and (as a rider) "Guilty" against the Captain of ship No. One, and "Guilty" against the Admiral in command of the squadron. And what do you think we did? Ha! ha! ha! You will never guess!

Another Naval Lord (shrieking with laughter). Tell him, tell him!

Naval Lord. Why, Sir, we did—nothing Now, wasn't that a joke? Ha! ha! ha! Wasn't that a joke?

Mr. Punch. Hum!!

[Exit Mr. Punch, abruptly, so that the stage may be left clear for the appearance of Mr. John Bull, [*i.e.* John Bull is expected to do his duty.]

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, On IRELAND
,, SCOTLAND | ,, PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest isallowed at 2 per cent, per annum, on the minimum Month ly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

On Fixed Deposits on Terms which may be learned on application.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 ,,

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yakohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney and New Zealand.

Circular notes are also issued for the use of Travellers, negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,000,00
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,00

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND
AND THE
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON;

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

14, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	MANILLA.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
RANGOON.	HONGKONG.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—

6 months' notice..... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 Do. ..... 5 ,, ,,

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL, BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay. "It is close to the sea," and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application. The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

TERMS—MODERATE.

W. H. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.—JEEVANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the Chowk Hotel, Matheran, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that the Hotel is now OPENED.

Terms—Moderate.

JEEVANJEE & Co.

2nd October, 1875.

NOTICES.

S. D'ESPERANCE, COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ROWLAND AND CO

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSECLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.

QUOTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

CAUTION

TO

BUYERS

AND

CONSUMERS

OF

OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED OF THE HIGH *Screw Tops.* NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PEN.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,

PRINTER'S VARNISH.

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

IMPORT AND EXPORT WINE MERCHANTS, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

PATRONS.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,

THE ADMIRALTY,

AND THE UNDERNOTED WELL KNOWN

OWNERS OF INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIAN LINES:—

THE PENINSULA AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

MESSRS. MATHESON & Co. | MESSRS. McGREGOR, GOW & Co.
MESSRS. WATTS, MILBURN & Co. | MESSRS. KILLICK, MARTIN & Co.

THE CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.

THE PRINCIPAL LONDON AND INDIAN CLUB-HOUSES AND OVER FIFTY REGIMENTAL MESSES.

AGENTS FOR WACHTER & CO., SHIPPERS OF CHAMPAGNE FOR HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE LONDON TRADE.

AGENTS FOR BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNACS.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY'S S. S. POONAH.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. have much pleasure in stating that they have received authority to supply their Wines and Spirits for Passenger use by this ship.

THE ADMIRALTY.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. have further pleasure in stating that their PORT has been selected by a Committee of Officers for use on board H. M. Ships.

FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

The amount of full Duty and Dues now levied on Wines, Spirits, Cordials, etc., is as follow:—

On Clarets Rs. 2 per dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints.
,, Burgundies, Rs. 2.
,, German Still Wine, Rs. 3.
,, Sherries and Ports, Rs 3.
,, Sparkling Wines, Rs. 5.
,, Spirits, Rs. 8.
,, Cordials Rs. 8.
Town Dues, 8 annas per Case.

The Cash charges we add to our in Bond prices.

NEW DUTIES. NEW DUTIES.

NOTIFICATION.

The recent augmentation of Duties in addition to recently imposed Town Dues has rendered it compulsory for us to alter quotations.

We are obliged to treat the Cash disbursements now demanded of us by Government and the Municipality as a cash advance, upon which if Credit is taken we must charge 5 per cent interest but not otherwise. We shall therefore from henceforth quote an "in bond" price for all our Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, adding to invoice the forwarding charges and Town Dues.

We regret that there has been so excessive an increase in Custom Duties on our "article de commerce" in particular, for to Europeans in India, Wines and Spirits are, in numberless instances, necessaries and not luxuries.

BORDEAUX—RED.

		In Bond. Per 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints, Rupees.	
		Qts.	Pts.
CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON,	After Dinner	28	30
,, RAUZAN	Wines.	23	25
,, PALMER		20	22
,, LAROSE	After Dinner	17	19
,, St. JULIEN	Wines.	15	17
,, CANTENAC		13	15

LIGHT BREAKFAST WINES.

ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite	12	14
PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Cup	8½	10½

CLARET IN WOOD.

Of about	13½ Gals. Quarter Cask.	27 Gals. Hhds.
CHATEAU MOUTON	255	500
,, RAUZAN	200	385
,, PALMER	175	340
,, LAROSE	140	265
St. JULIEN	110	205
CANTENAC	90	165
St. ESTEPHE	70	130
MEDOC	55	100

WHITE.

VERMOUTH	15	—
HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor Red cap	20	22
SAUTERNE (Barsac), light, white cap	15	17

BURGUNDY—RED.

CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	28	30
NUITS, high class Wine	22	24
VOLNAY, strongly recommended	19	21
BEAUNE, soft delicate flavor	16	—
SPARKLING Red Burgundy	29	—

WHITE.

CHABLIS, La Montonne, fine ..... white cap	22	24
CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	15	17

CHAMPAGNES.

(OUR OWN, WACHTER AND CO.'S, GIESLER, SIBADEY &c. &c.)

FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Wine of the highest class, in great demand, gold foil	42	44
WACHTER'S "Prince of Wales'" Brand	42	44
Ditto, ditto, per hamper of 24 half-pints	24	—
GIESLER'S	42	44
FINE DRY SPARKLING	36	38
GOOD SPARKLING (Star)	32	35
CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's), light, particularly dry	24	28

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, dry	35	37
HOCK, MUSCATEL, very choice	29	31
,, EXCELLENT WINE	24	26
MOSELLE, NONPAREIL, the finest quality	35	37
MOSELLE, MUSCATEL, good body	29	31
,, EXCELLENT WINE	24	26

STILL.

HOCK JOHANNISBERGER, superb high class Wine	40	43
,, RUDESHEIMER, fine mellow	24	26
,, HOCHHEIMER, fine flavored	21	23
,, LAUBENHEIMER, a light refreshing Wine	16	19
RED HOCK ASSMANHAUSER	21	—
STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL	24	—
MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate	24	26

SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.
AMONTILLADO A 1, extra quality, rare old	34
AMONTILLADO, choice & superior, black seal	31
AMOROSO, full flavored soft Pale...black seal	24
VINO PURO, very pale, dry ..... blue seal	22
OLOROSO, nutty and dry ..... green seal	21
MANZANILLA ..... red seal	19
PALE, medium colour, yellow seal, pale and very dry Dinner Wine	18
VINO DE PASTO, pink seal, remarkably pale and very dry Dinner Wine, in great demand,	17
A GOOD DINNER WINE, in great demand, white seal	14
MARSALA, VIRGIN, pale, fine flavor	14
MADEIRA, EAST INDIA, very superior	34
MADEIRA, EAST INDIA, excellent Wine	28

SHERRIES IN WOOD AND JARS (Wickered.)

The demand for these has led us to increase our importations of the following description:—

	All in Bond in India. Per 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints, Rupees.			
	4 Gals. Jar. Rs.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs.
Amontillado, A 1	64	217	424	837
Amontillado, Black seal quality	58	186	362	714
Amoroso	46	138	267	526
Oloroso	36	105	202	394
Vino Puro	37	108	206	404
Manzanilla	34	93	175	340
Yellow seal	30	87	164	318
Vino de Pasto	29	82	155	300
Wh te seal	27	63	117	224

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Jars with Wood Taps Rs. 1½ or with Plated Taps Rs. 3½.

PORTS.

	In Bond.		
OLD CRUSTED, very choice, (many years in bottle)	33	0	—
INVALID'S full-bodied gold Capsule	24	0	26 0
DESSERT WINE, superior Black seal	20	0	22 0
A GOOD SOUND FULL WINE, red seal	16	0	18 0
SACRAMENTAL WINES	22	0	—

PORTS IN WOOD.

	Per Octaves.	Per Quarter Cask.	Per Hhds.
Port, red seal	77	146	280
,, black seal quality	99	170	328
Invalid's quality	112	218	423

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, the finest imported old Pale, black cap	36	26	0
Do. do. in Pint flasks	—	14	0
Do. fine old, soft Pale ..... yellow cap	22	0	
Do. do. in Pint Flasks	—	12	0
Do. delicate flavor, sells freely, white cap	18	0	
Do. do. in Pint flasks	—	10	0
Do. fine pale, a capital "peg" Brandy, blue do.	16	0	
Do. in Flasks	—	9	0
RUM, the finest old Jamaica	—	14	0
Do. fine "Pineapple"	—	11	0
GIN, Lion Old Tom, first quality	—	13	0
WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure, mellow first quality	—	15	0
GENEVA, in flasks, the best	—	9	0

SPIRITS IN WOOD.

	Per Gals. Cask. Rs.	20 Gals. Cask. Rs.	Per Quarter. Cask. Rs.
COGNAC, No. 1	9-0	132	..
,, ,, 2	7-0	148	..
,, ,, 3	5-4	111	..
,, ,, 4	4-4	..	139

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. We keep stocks of bright Sherries and Cognacs in wood for this special purpose. In such case, an allowance of Rs. 2 per Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & Co.'s CEL